The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9373.—VOL. LVII. THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 26th May, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. JAMES ROBERT ELLIOTT, of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. W. H. PHILLIPS, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th May, at St. Anne's Church, Ryde, by the Rev. G. E. Turner, WILLIAM ALCOCK TULLY, Under-Secretary for Public Lands, Queensland, to ANNE, youngest daughter of Major DARVALL, Ryedale, Parramatta River.

DEATHS.

On the 21st January, at Mountjoy-square, Dublin, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. CUFFE WALL, daughter of the late Sir DAVID PERRIER, Tivoli Hall, Cork, niece of Sir Anthony George Perrier, C.B., late British Consul at Brest, and mother of Henry Cuffe Wall, Esq., Davy's Plains, Orange.

On Friday, the 22nd May, at the residence of Mrs. Catherine M'Haugh, Pee Dee Creek, Macleay River, after a long and severe illness, Mrs ELLEN MERRIGAN, aged 67.

On the 26th May, at Balmain, the infant daughter of Mr. JAMES ROBERT ELLIOTT.

On the 29th May, at Newcastle, ELLEN, wife of JOHN BURROWES, and fourth daughter of the Rev. W. W. Simpson, Incumbent of St. Luke's, Dapto.

On the 2nd instant, at Wagga Wagga, ALEXANDER H. M'GREGOR, aged 23, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
GEELONG,
1584 tons, 250-horse power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 18th June, 1868, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 15th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. 18th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 21st May, 1868.

Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

DIRECT ROUTE TO EUROPE.—The public are respectfully informed that passengers will be able to travel from SYDNEY to SOUTHAMPTON DIRECT, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited).
STEAM TO ENGLAND, CALIFORNIA, and NEW YORK, via PANAMA,
in conjunction with the steamships of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company, of London, and Pacific Mail Steamship Company, New York.
The screw steamship
RUAHINE,
1500 tons register, 500-horse power,
T. S. Beal, commander,
is appointed
to leave Sydney for PANAMA,
via WELLINGTON, N.Z.,
WEDNESDAY, July 1st, at 3 p.m.
with her Majesty's Mails.

Through bills of lading are issued at moderate rates, and shippers may rely on regular delivery, in good order, in schedule time.

This company's steamers leave Sydney on the 1st, and Wellington on the 8th of each month; are due at Panama on the 5th or 6th of the following month, and will form regular connection there as follows:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.
Leave Colon on the 6th or 7th, arriving at Southampton 29th of each month.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Leave Panama on 9th, arriving at San Francisco 22nd of each month.

FOR NEW YORK.
Leave Colon 12th or 13th, arriving at New York 20th or 21st of each month.

Passengers booked from all this Company's agencies, at through rates, to Jamaica, St. Thomas, Havana, Trinidad, Vera Cruz, and Demerara.

First-class passengers are allowed 336 lbs. or 20 cubic feet for luggage; second-class, 168 lbs., or 15 cubic feet, which must be delivered at the Company's Office twenty-four hours before the departure of the steamer, when it will be labelled, manifested, weighed, and measured.

All excess to be paid for as measurement goods, without primage.

For full particulars, rates of freight, passage, &c., apply at the Company's Offices.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

RETURN TICKETS,
at a fare and a half for the double journey, for Southampton or Panama, available for twelve months.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA AND ALL NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY will dispatch one of their steamships for HOKITIKA, GREY, and WELLINGTON, taking cargo and passengers for all New Zealand ports, ON OR ABOUT THE 12TH OF EACH MONTH.
EGMONT, 12th June.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares—Saloon, £6; cabin, £3; steerage, £1 10s.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Williams, to-night, Thursday, at 11; and Coonanbara, Saturday night, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, Monday night, at 11.
TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per Coonanbara on Saturday night.
TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 5; and Florence Irving, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Saxonia, Wednesday, 17th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, about Friday, 12th instant, at 5 p.m.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, about Thursday, 11th instant, at 5 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE to Rockhampton, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Diamantina, Tuesday, 9th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for one week at a fare and a half.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS to 13th June, inclusive:—
From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
For CLARENCE TOWN:
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, THURSDAY, at 7 a.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN, on WEDNESDAYS;
MILLER'S FOREST, on FRIDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on SATURDAYS.

From MORPETH to SYDNEY via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE:
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.

NOTICE.—Return tickets available for one week issued at a fare and a-half.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamship HELEN M'GREGOR, for GRAFTON, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices, Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.
For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE, a steamer, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The powerful steamship BLACKBIRD, H. P. Sawell, commander, will be despatched from Macnamara's Wharf, on FRIDAY next, 5th instant, at noon.
This vessel has splendid accommodation for both first and second cabin passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

	£	s.	d.
Cabin	4	0	0
Ditto (return)	6	10	0
Steerage	1	10	0

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.
WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 a.m.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Kembla, TUESDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 11 a.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY,
at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, PENNANT HILLS, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m.
Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Alterations on Sundays.—From Sydney, 9, 2.15, 6. Parramatta, 7, 12, 4.

STEAM TO PORT STEPHENS.—The public is informed that the steamer BLACK SWAN will be replaced on this line in about a fortnight from the present date. Timely notice will be given of the exact date.
June 3, 1868.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—CITY OF HOBART, TUESDAY, 16th instant. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

STEAM to MELBOURNE, leaving Struth's Wharf EVERY THURSDAY.
☞ The new steamship DANDENONG, just arrived from England, will run in conjunction with the well-known steamship YOU YANGS.
One of them will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG (direct),
THIS DAY, 4th June, at noon,
carrying both passengers and cargo.

FARES:

	£	s.	d.
Saloon	4	0	0
Return-ticket	6	10	0
Second cabin	1	10	0

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in these vessels, having enclosed cabins for females and families.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

WATSON'S BAY steamer daily. Leaves Queen's Whf. 10.15, 2.15. Woolloomooloo 10.30, 2.30. Return 1s.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—FANNY LOUISE, on THURSDAY, Commercial Wf. Freight apply on board.

RICHMOND RIVER, Coraki, and Lismore.—Schooner WALLABY, now receiving cargo. Baltic Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER.—Landing Cargo all Parts. Schooner OCTOROON, receiving cargo at RODDAM'S, Blair's Wharf. Sails first fair wind.

FOR MORUYA.—The schooner RESTLESS is now receiving cargo, and will sail THIS EVENING. Apply to
T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON AND MARYBOROUGH.—☞ The clipper schooner WILLING LASS, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched SATURDAY next. Shippers are particularly requested to complete shipments at once, to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; to M'KINLAY, BROTHERS, Erskine-street; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SCHOONER SARAH PILE, for ROCKHAMPTON, fast filling up, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY.
Shippers are requested to pass entries and forward bills of lading for signature at once.
For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, at Grafton Wharf; or to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—The clipper schooner PRIMA DONNA will have quick dispatch, taking passengers and cargo for both ports.
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR MELBOURNE direct.—The clipper schooner ESCORT. For freight, C. B. BOND, Sussex-st.

FOR DUNEDIN direct.—The clipper schooner CATHERINE AGNES. C. B. BOND, Sussex-st.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite trader KATE, W. Cooper, commander, will have immediate dispatch. Shippers can rely upon her being the first vessel away, and are requested to complete their shipments at once.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Has superior accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The regular trader FANNY FISHER, J. B. Thompson, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place; or Captain, on board, Grafton Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT COOPER.—☞ The clipper barque CRISHNA, D. Hughes, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THAMES GOLD-FIELDS NEW RUSH.—The clipper barque PRINCE ALFRED, carrying Passengers and cargo, will positively be the first vessel away, sailing on the 5th June. Has room for a few tons freight if engaged at once. A few cabin and steerage berths vacant, for which early application is necessary. Passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this vessel in cabin and steerage. For freight or passage apply to J. J. WRIGHT, 324, George-street; Captain on board at Grafton Wharf; or W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper barque ETHAN ALLEN, 800 tons, Captain Friend, will have immediate dispatch. This vessel has just completed an extraordinary quick passage from this to San Francisco with passengers, and offers unrivalled accommodation for first cabin and intermediate.
For freight or passage apply at once, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS to SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of Twelve Months' EMPLOYMENT on the Pacific Railway, by booking through this Office. By my latest advices the Railway Company had not been able to obtain sufficient labour to carry on their works as fast as they desire.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

HELENE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ Positively sails from NEWCASTLE on MONDAY next; and passengers by this vessel must be on board by that date. One Cabin and a few Steerage berths still disengaged, for which immediate application is necessary at once to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The splendid A1 American clipper ship LADY DUFFERIN, 1500 tons will, be dispatched from Newcastle on or about 10th June. Has magnificent accommodation both in cabin and steerage.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—☞ The A1 clipper barque, AUSTRALIND, 800 tons, A. Barrack, commander, is now taking in cargo, and will be dispatched immediately.
For freight or passage, immediate application is necessary on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—To sail about 1st July.—The ship ONWARD, Captain Whyte. For light freight or passage, apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The NINEVEH.—This splendid Aberdeen clipper, having just completed her outward passage in 79 days (in 1867, 75 days), having nearly all her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her wool engaged, will leave for London on or about the 15th June. Passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation of this vessel.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain BARNET, on board; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

FOR LONDON.
The GOLDEN SEA.
This fine ship will follow the Ben Lomond. Can take first, second, and third class passengers, and will be dispatched as above on the 15th July. An inspection of passenger accommodation is specially invited.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain HARDY; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, two new ship's JOLLY BOATS. Apply J. LOMAX, Boatbuilder, Balmain.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON,
THE BEN LOMOND.
This fine ship will be dispatched as above on the 15th June. Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BARQUE ATMA, from London.—CONSIGNEES are requested to pass Custom ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.

Captain WATSON will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew without his written authority.

SHIP W. W. SMITH, from Liverpool.—CONSIGNEES are requested to pass ENTRIES for Campbell's Wharf. Freight must be paid and delivery orders obtained from the undersigned before any goods leave the wharf.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 14, Macquarie-place.

SHIP STRATHDON, from London.—All goods for which ENTRIES are not passed by THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, will be landed and stored in bond, under the new Act.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

COAL CHARTERS for all Eastern ports may be obtained by applying to
THOMAS HALE,
Exchange, Sydney.

CHARTERS for EASTERN and other PORTS at HIGHEST CURRENT RATES.
The undersigned is prepared to LOAD VESSELS with IMMEDIATE DISPATCH, by the Company's POWERFUL SCREW STEAM COLLIERS BARWON and WONIORA.
JAMES SHOOBERT,
Secretary and Agent,
Bulli Coal Mining Company,
163, Exchange, Sydney.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the new clipper Brig JANET STEWART.
For any part of the world.
Apply to Captain ELLIS, on board, Lime-st. Wharf.

FOR SALE, Freight, or Charter, the British barque MELROSE, 286 tons register, carries 400 tons sugar, originally A1 for ten years, and still on her letter.
A. TANGE and CO., Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, a new SCHOONER, built by E. Davis, Brisbane Water; carrying capacity, about 150 tons.
PARBURY, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, on arrival from Vancouver, the barque ROCKWOOD; she is 355 tons register, A1 7 years; built 1865; metalled 1866, and is a very fine little vessel. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SALE.—☞ The clipper barque A. H. BADGER, 407 tons register, well and faithfully built at Cherryfield, State of Maine, carries 560 tons coal on a draught of about 14 feet; shifts in harbour without ballast, and goes to sea with only 80 tons.
Had a thorough overhaul in Melbourne two years and a half back, and was then reclassed A1 for four years in Australian Lloyds.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—For the last eighteen months this vessel has been employed in the grain trade, delivering her cargoes on all occasions without a stain.

VESSELS for SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Schooner, 85 tons thoroughly well found, carries large cargo on 7 feet water.
Schooner, 180 tons burthen, in first-class order, draught of water 8 feet.
Schooner, 50 tons burthen, in perfect order, suitable for the grain trade; draft of water, 5 feet. Price, £350.
JOHN BLACK and CO., Ship Brokers, 14, Spring-street.

BOATS of all descriptions for SALE. J. BELL, Boatbuilder, Balmain.

STRONG SURF BOAT, coaster's boat, and two short dingies, cheap. MACBETH, Market Wharf.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE AND SOUP KITCHEN.—The Adjourned MEETING of Thursday last will be held THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Central Police Office, at 2 p.m., to receive report.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—Important MEETING of committee, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—PRACTICE every THURSDAY, at 7.30. Committee meet at 7.

MASONIC.—Balmain Lodge, No. 868.—Regular Monthly MEETING, This Evening, 7.30.

MASONIC.—Newtown, Kilwinning, 378, S. C., This Evening, 7 o'clock. Initiations.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A MEETING of the members of the above Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, 227, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 5th June, at 2 p.m. Persons who have received copies of Rules, &c., as well as all desirous of becoming members are requested to attend.
JOHN LACKEY, Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION for the Promotion of Religion and Education in the Archdiocese of Sydney, will be held at the Catholic Association Office, St. Mary's, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock.
EUGENE J. LUCKIE, } Hon.
M. M'MAHON, } Secretaries.

UNION LITERARY CLUB.—Usual weekly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at 7.30 p.m., Clark's Assembly Rooms. Business: Debate.
R. TEECE, Hon. Sec.

SINGING CLASS, School of Arts.—Elementary Class meet, on Friday Evening. C. CHIZLETT.

BOYS' EVENING CLASS, various branches of education. 1, Jamison-street, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

NO. 7 BATTERY.—Major's PARADE, THIS EVENING, 7.30 p.m. Undress, without arms.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF THE PADDINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—SIR,—We, the undersigned ratepayers of the Municipality of Paddington, beg to request that you will, at your earliest convenience, call a Public MEETING for the purpose of taking into consideration the course pursued by the late Chairman, as revealed in the report published in the EMPIRE of May 22nd, by the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the general finance affairs of and management of the Municipality.
We are, Sir,
Yours obediently,
J. C. Humphry, jun., E. Carter, A. Fraser, Fergus Maclean, and thirty other Freeholders.
Paddington, May 29, 1868.

To J. C. Humphry, jun., E. Carter, A. Fraser, Fergus Maclean, and the thirty other Freeholders signing the requisition,
GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance to the above requisition, I hereby call a Public MEETING of the Ratepayers of Paddington, to be held at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY next, 4th instant, at half-past 7 p.m.
W. TAYLOR, Mayor.

PADDINGTON ELECTORS.—Attend the Great Indignation Meeting to-night, at Council Chambers.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A Sale of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th June, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.
June 4th, 1868.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, Kent-street.—Two SERMONS will be preached next LORD'S DAY, by the Rev. F. W. WARD, of Newcastle. On TUESDAY, June 9th, a Public TEA will be provided in the same place, at half-past 6 o'clock, to be followed by a Juvenile Missionary Meeting.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S HIGHLAND BRIGADE ENROLMENT LIST lies at the Volunteer Brigade Office; also with the undersigned, at 130, Pitt-street North. W. BARKER, Secretary.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY BALL.—Any person having Lost or Found any articles on the night of the Ball, are requested to communicate with ALBERT A. SMITH, 14, Macquarie-place.

BOTANY.—Contractors, speculators, and others are invited to attend Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's SALE, THIS DAY, at the residence of Captain Grimes, near the Half-way House, of pile-driving machines, California pumps, timber, drays, horses, furniture, pigs, poultry, &c., commencing at half-past 11 o'clock.

BERRIMA.—The Rev. A. H. WYATT, M.A., wishes for a few additional PUPILS. References: the Rev. E. Rogers, Trinity Parsonage, Sydney; and the Rev. J. S. Hassall, Parsonage, Berrima.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

A. M. ANDERSON, Esq.—Please call on Captain SYKES immediately. Milton Cottage, Balmain.

JOHN FULLER, lately at Sutton Forest, a LETTER of great importance for you at Royal Hotel, Sutton Forest. W. H.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now open at NASHVILLE, GYMPIE CREEK GOLD-FIELD, Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd April, 1868.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
During the Alterations in the Bank Premises in Pitt-street, the business will be conducted in the Private Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd April, 1868.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THEOPHILUS GRIFFITHS, will OPEN his new Hosiery and Glove Store, in 768, George-street South, near the Haymarket, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, purposing to RETIRE from the Wholesale and Retail Ironmongery Business, carried on by them at 398, George-street, for the last twenty years, are prepared to arrange on liberal conditions for the SALE of the STOCK, GOODWILL, and LEASE of the premises, to any party desirous of continuing the business.
E. C. WEEKES and CO.,
398, George-street.
Sydney, 2nd June.

P. CULLEN,
Forwarding Agent, Singleton.
AGENT FOR THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Carriage engaged at the lowest current rates; railway charges and wool carriage paid if required. Goods received, and promptly forwarded via Newcastle or Morpeth, as may suit the convenience and wishes of shippers. FREIGHT OBTAINED AT THE LOWEST RATES OFFERED, if shipped by the H. R. N. S. N. Co.
NO COMMISSION CHARGES.

PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY are respectfully informed that the undersigned undertake Sales of Furniture, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
Cash advanced at Bank interest on goods intended for sale.
☞ The spacious rooms of the undersigned afford unrivalled accommodation for the display of Furniture, Carriages, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia,
239, George-street, and
The Australian Auction Rooms,
Pitt and O'Connell streets.

RAILWAY TO ONE TREE HILL.
F. G. MARKWELL respectfully informs the travelling public, his coach will meet every train to convey his patrons to and from his old established hotel,
THE ROSE INN, LITTLE HARTLEY.
F. G. MARKWELL takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to his many friends for the patronage so liberally accorded to him hitherto, and to assure them nothing shall be wanting—by a good table, with clean and comfortable domestic arrangements—to merit a continuance of their support.
Good stabling, coachhouse, and paddocks, with every care taken of horses and vehicles; charges moderate.

ONE TREE HILL! ONE TREE HILL!—W. G. ORBELL, late of the Royal Hotel of Hartley, begs to inform his patrons of the Western District and the public in general, that he has taken the above named Hotel, immediately adjoining the Railway Terminus at One Tree Hill. Parties visiting the district will find superior accommodation. Horses taken on livery on the most liberal terms; also loose boxes, good paddocks with superior groom. Saddle horses and buggies on hire.
W. G. ORBELL, Proprietor, Royal Hotel, One Tree Hill.

DAY COACH TO WOLLONGONG.—MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COMBINE BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.
P. MALONE, mail contractor, begs to inform travellers that he still continues to run his four-horse covered coach
THE TELEGRAPH,
from and to Wollongong and Campbelltown, leaving Wollongong every Monday and Thursday, at 10 a.m., arriving in Campbelltown same evenings at half-past; and leaving Campbelltown every Wednesday and Saturday immediately upon the arrival of the 9 a.m. train from Sydney, arriving in Wollongong same evenings at 5 p.m. In conjunction with the above, the mail coaches leave Wollongong every evening at 9 p.m., arriving at Campbelltown at 5 a.m. next morning; leaving Campbelltown every evening at 7 p.m., arriving at Wollongong at 2 a.m.
Return tickets, available by either coach, issued for one week, 15s.
God save the Queen!

NOTICE TO WILLIAM WALSHER.—If you do not release your HORSES, left in my charge, and pay expenses on same, they will be SOLD on MONDAY, 22nd instant, to pay expenses of agistment.
JAMES FRAZER, Dural, Jerry's Plains.
June 1.

NOTICE.—I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in my name, without my written authority.
GEORGE WYER, Three Crowns, Church-hill.
June 1, 1868.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET CLUB.—Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions are requested to forward them without delay to
R. TEECE, Hon. Secretary.

WE, the undersigned, have this day DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP by mutual consent.
W. WHEELER, } Coachmakers.
R. SHORT, }
Newtown, May 30, 1868.
All liabilities will be met and debts received by R. Short.

THE BEE HIVE INN, Prince-street, for so many years kept by Mr. Ashton, has been REMOVED to the next street, "Cumberland-street," just down the steps, close to the Bridge over the Argyle Cut, where Mr. A. will be happy to see his old Friends.

PROMISSORY NOTE LOST.—Lost, a Promissory Note, dated 3rd October, 1867, and payable twelve months after date, for £3000, made by John Ranken, in favour of Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
Payment of the above note is stopped, and bankers and others are hereby cautioned against discounting or in any way negotiating the same.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

LOST or STOLEN, on the night of the 9th May last, one black HORSE, branded J.N. on neck and near shoulder, and near ear split. Also, one bay HORSE, branded T.R. on near shoulder and diamond over. £10 reward will be paid, if stolen, on conviction, and £2 if strayed on return of the horses. THOMAS FOLKARD, Gladesville, 3rd June.

LOST, at S. I. Ball, on Tuesday, a gold Shirt STUD, set with opal and emeralds. 10s reward given by leaving at QWIST'S, Jeweller, Hunter-street.

LOST, this morning, a MAGPIE. The finder rewarded on returning it to Mr. G. Hill, Surry Hills.

LOST, at the Ball, at Government House, May 27th, two HANDKERCHIEFS, trimmed with valenciennes. The finders will oblige, by leaving them at Dr. Brereton's, Macquarie-street, next Civil Service Club.

LOST, a CHEQUE, drawn on English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, by Thomas Iceton, Esq., in favour of R. Cooke, for £13 16s; payment stopped.
R. COOKE, 254, George-street.

LOST, a black and tan TERRIER, with metal collar. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the Hartley Kerosene Co., Spring-street.

FOUND, a Black and Tan Terrier DOG. The owner can have it by paying expenses, on applying at Cliff Cottage, Glebe Point.

KEYS FOUND. ROBERT GILFILLAN, Macquarie-place.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY BALL.—LOST, Honiton HANDKERCHIEF. M. Metcalfe, Bridge-street.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST a Gold BROOCH, in Adelphus-street, Balmain. The finder will receive above by leaving same with Mr. WATSON, Perdriau's Ferry.

JUST LANDED ex Sovereign of India, a 3-horse power improved combined ENGINE and BOILER, with governors and feed pumps, boiler fittings, furnace bars, doors, steam and water gauges, safety valve, turned valve, safety turned pulley, 14 x 5, keyway cut to same from engine to shaft, &c., &c., complete. GREVILLE and COMPANY, 8, Bridge-street, Sydney.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Notice to the Advertising Public.
In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.
All Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the HERALD Office.
GORDON and GOTCH.
261, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
85, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
PERMANENTLY ENLARGED,
From Twelve to Sixteen Pages,
PRICE FOURPENCE.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REVIEW.
In the press, and will be issued on the 1st July, the first number of THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REVIEW; a bi-monthly journal, specially dedicated to the Profession of New South Wales.
Subscription: £2 2s per annum.
GEORGE LOXTON and COMPANY, Printers and Publishers, 3, Queen's-place, Sydney.

ANDREW LENEHAN, by Royal Authority, Upholsterer and Cabinetmaker, 143, Pitt-st., op. Union Bank.

COPPER BOILERS, Stills, Copper Work [of] every description, manufactured.
W. ROBISON, 67, Sussex-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Mount Victoria.

JAMES ANDERSON, Marine, Fire, and Life Insurance Agent. Office, Mort's passage, George-st.

J. GILLAM, pen, pocket-knife, and truss maker, 2, Hunter-street. Heifor's hollow ground razors. Cutlery ground.

MR. AARON, Surgeon, REMOVED to No. 169, Premier-terrace, William-street.

MRS. PIKE, Certificated Midwife and Trained Nurse. 12, Palmer-street, near Domain Gate.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, from 50, Clarence-street to 15, Bridge-street. GEORGE GRIFFITHS.

PIANOS and Harmoniums thoroughly repaired by a skilful artist; tuning 5s. 169, Gloucester-street.

ROBERT DOWNING, Bookseller, Stationer, Printer, and Account Book Manufacturer, 237, George-st.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Liberal advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

S. HEBBLEWHITE, 13, Bourke-st., Melbourne, general commercial agent. Merchandise of all kinds purchased.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker, has REMOVED to next door, 183, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Bathurst-street Saw Mills, Darling Harbour.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by Mrs. H. B. LEE, Pitt and Liverpool streets. English, music, drawing, &c. Terms 21s.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF CLONTARF, 1s. each. R. STEWART, 396, George-street, Sydney.

MONTAGU SCOTT, Artist, Photographer by Special Appointment to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., 392, George-street, Sydney, next door but one to the new Post Office.
Cartes-de-Visite, Cabinet Portraits, and large Photographs, not to be equalled in Sydney.
Crayon Portraits, Miniatures in Oil and Water Colours, in the first style of art.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of EDINBURGH; his Excellency the Right Hon. the EARL of BELMORE. Photographs of the above can be had at MONTAGU SCOTT'S, 392, George-st., Sydney.

CARTES reduced to 7s 6d per dozen, at PICKERING'S, opposite Golden Gate, 612, Brickfield-hill.

£5000 TO £200.—Various sums to lend on approved securities. BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

£3000 TO LEND, in one or more sums, on city or suburban freehold. Apply to Mr. MYERS, 11, Bligh-street; or Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, 69, Pitt-street.

£50 TO £5000 to be LENT at moderate interest. C. H. ROOKE, 76, King-street West.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. The Advance guaranteed within twenty-four hours if the securities are approved of.
Bills of Sale on furniture, &c., without possession of any other available security.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONEY ADVANCES ready from £50 to £500, and in larger amounts to £10,000 on City and Country Properties, Farms, Stock and Stations, Bills of Sale, &c., at low rates of interest. Australian Loan and Investment Company, 129, King-street.
£6000 in sums to LEND, at 6 per cent., on City and Suburban Freehold property. 129, King-street.

COMMERCIAL and New South Wales Bank SHARES; Gas-light, Australasian Steam, and other SHARES, for SALE by
BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street.

No. 68-3432.
TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—PUBLIC SCHOOL AT PICTON.
TENDERS for the ERECTION of a Public SCHOOL and Teacher's RESIDENCE at Picton, will be received up to noon on MONDAY, the 15th of June, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Local School Committee, Picton.
Plans and Specifications can be inspected at the office of the Architect to the Council of Education, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney; or at the Post-office, Picton.
G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect.

TO JOINERS.—TENDERS are invited to fit up a shop. For plans and specification apply 191, Bourke-street, to DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are invited to Paint and Glaze a House in George-street. For specification, apply 191, Bourke-street, to DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

No. 68-45. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 2nd June, 1868.
TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, in accordance with the plan and specifications to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, viz.:—
1. Construction of about 110 feet, lineal, of Sewer, in Prince Alfred Park (late Cleveland Estate).
2. Taking up stone Culvert in Castlereagh-street South, and relaying the same at Cleveland and Dowling streets.
3. Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Market-street, between Sussex and York streets.
4. Cleansing Waterclosets during the remainder of the present year.
5. Taking down and Rebuilding a portion of the Bridge, Prince-street.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.
CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

TO SHINGLERS.—TENDERS will be received till the 6th June for Shingling, &c., at the Stirling Castle Hotel, Cleveland-street. Apply Mr. MUNRO, 62, Pitt-street.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS for FINISHING TRADES of HOUSE in course of erection, Macleay-street. Must be delivered on or before 4 o'clock, 4th June.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a VERANDAH to a country Mansion, near Liverpool. For particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TO ARCHITECTS.—The time for sending in plans and specifications for the CATHERINE HAYES HOSPITAL is extended to MONDAY, the 13th July. Competitors who have already sent in plans can have them returned, if they wish it, on application at the Office of the Destitute Children's Asylum, George-street, Sydney.
A. H. STEPHEN, Hon. Secretary.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the 164th clause of the Municipalities Act of 1867, an ASSESSMENT upon all rateable property within this Borough, has been made by the Council thereof. And that a rate of one shilling in the pound, upon the assessed value of such property, has been ordered by the said Council for the current year.
Also, that a Court of Petty Sessions will be holden, at 10 o'clock, a.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th June next, at the Water Police Court, Sydney, to which any person feeling himself aggrieved by such assessment can appeal, on giving seven days' notice, in writing, to the Council, of such appeal.
HENRY CATT, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Balmain.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—A Special MEETING of the Council will be held, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, to consider APPLICATIONS from ratepayers dissatisfied with the Assessment of their properties, for an adjustment of the same.
N.B.—Applications must be made in writing.
HENRY CATT, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, June 2nd, 1868.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED for the HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 1867.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. Bainbridge	1	0	0	Rev. P. Kenyon	4	0	0
Owen Beardmore	3	0	0	Mrs. Keele	1	0	0
J. Brown, Singleton	3	3	0	Right Rev. Dr. Lanigan	2	0	0
Brown	1	0	0	Mrs. Lucas	3	0	0
John Brush	1	1	0	Miss Maher	1	0	0
Miss Burke (collected by)	1	4	0	Mrs. Jas. Maloney	2	0	0
Rev. A. J. Byrne	2	0	0	W. Maher	1	0	0
Mrs. Campbell	1	0	0	Mr. John Maloney	6	0	0
Caulfield	1	0	0	Mrs. Mahoney	1	0	0
Cape	1	0	0	Moore (bequest)	10	0	0
Dr. Carroll	3	0	0	Mr. W. Munroe	2	0	0
Mr. Carroll	2	2	0	Mrs. W. M'Evily	1	0	0
Rev. — Cunningham	1	0	0	Rev. D. M'Guinn	1	0	0
Mrs. Cullen	2	0	0	Miss M'Ginnis	10	0	0
Mr. Dalton	2	0	0	Mrs. M'Lean, Tabulam	3	0	0
Mrs. Doyle	1	10	0	Mrs. Norris	1	0	0
Mr. Duffy	1	0	0	Rev. T. F. O'Neill	1	0	0
Mrs. Fletcher (bequest)	10	0	0	Rev. P. O'Reilly	4	0	0
Mr. P. Farrelly	0	10	0	Mr. J. O'Sullivan	1	1	0
E. F. Flanagan	3	6	9	Reformed Penitents	2	10	0
Friends	16	16	6	Mrs. Preston	0	10	0
A. Friend, per Very Rev. S. A. Sheehy	6	0	0	Rev. C. Quinn	6	0	0
Rev. P. Healy	1	0	0	Mr. Quigly	1	0	0
Mr P. Hoolan	1	0	0	Rev. J. P. Roche	5	0	0
E. Hughes	1	10	0	Mr. F. Rudd (bequest)	50	0	0
Mrs. Jordan	3	0	0	Mrs. Smidmore	2	2	0
Mr. M. Jordan	1	0	0	Rev. P. Slattery	1	0	0
J. Jordan	1	0	0	Mrs. Struttles	2	0	0
Miss M. Jordan	0	10	0	Mr. John Vardy	4	0	0
Master J. Jordan	0	10	0	Collected by Mrs. Watson	5	10	0
Rev. W. H. Johnson	1	0	0	Mr. Watkins	2	0	0
Rev. M. Kavanagh	2	0	0	Mrs. Wild	1	10	0
				Williamson	1	0	0
				Sundry small collections	7	16	8

Collected by Mr. ALEXANDER ELLIOTT.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
His Grace the Archbishop	5	0	0	Mr. J. Maloney	2	2	0
Mr. John Barlow	2	2	0	Messrs. A. Moore and Co.	2	2	0
John Birrell	1	1	0	Mr. J. J. Moore	1	1	0
Edward Butler	1	1	0	P. Mulcahy	1	0	0
E. Campbell	1	1	0	P. Mulroney	1	0	0
J. J. Curran	0	10	0	Thomas M'Caffrey	2	2	0
W. B. Dalley	1	1	0	Thos. M'Encroe	0	10	0
W. Drynan	1	1	0	M'Glinn	0	2	6
Messrs. Ellis and Mackinson	1	1	0	M. M'Mahon	1	1	0
Mr. P. Farrelly	4	0	0	Thos. O'Neill	1	1	0
T. Farrell	0	5	0	M. O'Neill	1	0	0
Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope	2	2	0	W. E. Plunkett	0	10	0
Mr. Justice Faucett	1	1	0	Hon. J. H. Plunkett	1	1	0
F. Fahey	1	1	0	Mr. M. Shalvey	0	10	0
J. G. Hanks	1	1	0	Messrs. Thompson and Giles	2	2	0
John Halbert	0	5	0	Mr. F. F. Turville	2	2	0
J. Healy	0	10	0	Messrs. Veyret and Delarue	0	4	6
J. B. Holdsworth	1	1	0	Mr. John Watson	1	1	0
J. Hughes	3	3	0	His Excellency Sir J. Young	5	0	0
J. Heney	0	10	6				
Miss Loder	1	0	0				

Collected in the Churches.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Araluen	5	0	0	Parramatta	12	0	0
Balmain	5	4	8	St. Benedict's	47	17	8
Braidwood	5	12	0	St. Francis De Sales'	78	0	0
Campbelltown	5	7	0	Sacred Heart	37	11	6
Cooma	18	18	0	St. Mary's Cathedral	90	0	0
Cook's River	9	0	0	St. Patrick's	26	2	3
Eden	7	16	6	Tamworth	12	5	0
Kent-street	6	0	0	Tumut	11	7	0
Liverpool	5	9	11	Waverley	3	0	0
Mount Carmel	15	0	0				
Newcastle	5	13	0				
Paddington	12	0	0				

The Sisters beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following articles for the use of the Penitents:—
Bread, from Mr. Carroll, Crown-street
" " Mr. Gaffney, Market-street
Meat, from Mr. P. M'Carroll
" " Mr. M. Farrell
Flour, from Mr. J. Doran
Potatoes, from Mr. Moran
120 straw hats, Mr. A. Herdern.
Mr. Baptist, with his usual generosity, supplied a Christmas dinner.
N.B.—Washing and all kinds of needlework done in the Institution.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, commanding the first City practice in one of the Provinces of New Zealand, producing an income of £3000 a-year, being about to reside in Europe, is desirous of DISPOSING of his present RESIDENCE and CONNECTION, and will be prepared to deal liberally with any person qualified to succeed him. Further information may be obtained on application to Mr. RALSTON, at the Offices of the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—GUINNESS and CO.'S EXTRA STOUT.—We beg respectfully to inform Merchants and Shippers for the India Market that we have recently made such arrangements with the Brewery as will enable us in future to execute any orders for Bottled Stout, with which they may favour us, with promptness, and on the best terms. SPARKS, MOLINE, and CO., Sole Consignees, London.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-street, opposite M'Grath and Punch's.

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF for TOOTHACHE, in bottles. Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Pitt-street.

MATTRESSES and Palliasses; horsehair, wool, fibre, and flax mattresses. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-st.

MATTRESSES CLEANED and remade by steam. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-st.

EX PANAMA MAIL.—F. ALLERDING, Practical Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker, 25, Hunter-street, respectfully calls attention to an assortment of ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES, of the finest finish, in silver cases, with compensated balances for change of temperatures, &c., suitable for presentations, &c.

WALKING STICKS.—Colonial prepared Walking Sticks, all kinds, wholesale and retail.
M'MAHON, next City Bank.

RODGER'S CUTLERY, comprising scissors, all kinds; pen and pocket knives, tweezers, piercers, pruning knives, &c., &c.
M'MAHON, next City Bank.

COLONIAL MANUFACTURED BRUSHWARE and COMBS.—M. M'MAHON, Brush and Comb Manufacturer, by special appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 410, George-street, next City Bank.

TRUNKS.—Ladies' Trunks, with tray compartments, &c.; colonial manufacture, all sizes. M'MAHON.

BACKGAMMON and CHESS BOARD and MEN; also, chess board and men for ship use; race games, lottos, dominoes, at LEMAIRE'S, London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 472, George-street.

GOOD Second-hand PIANOS, from £18; Harmoniums, from £10. 106, Harrington-street.

HOUSEKEEPERS studying economy should purchase their Groceries at Tighe's, 617, George-st., Haymarket.

JUST received, prime sample of YORK HAMS, 1s per lb. R. S. TIGHE, 617, George-street.

BACON, BACON, 100 sides prime corn-fed, at 6d and 7d per lb. R. S. TIGHE, 617, George-street.

R. S. TIGHE is selling finest black or mixed Teas at 2s 6d per lb. Raisins, finest quality, 8d per lb. Patent night lights, 6d per box. Sperm Candles 1s 1d per lb.

BRICKS.—50,000 BRICKS. BROWN and GRACE, Brown, at Glebe; or Grace, at Newtown.

GOOD Town PONY, Saddle, and Bridle, £5 the lot. LEWIS, 68, William-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice CHEEKE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

RULES NISI FOR NEW TRIALS.

MEALY AND OTHERS V. SHEA.

Mr. DARLEY, for plaintiff, moved for and obtained a rule nisi for new trial in this case—an action for ejectment tried at Goulburn, before Mr. Justice Faucett, in which the defendant had obtained a verdict. The rule was granted upon two grounds. 1. Misdirection; his Honor having told the jury that it was necessary for plaintiff to give evidence identifying the land occupied by defendant with that named in the writ; whereas he ought to have told them that such identity was admitted by defendant appearing to defend the possession. 2. That his Honor ought to have told the jury that under the circumstances of the case it was not necessary to give further evidence than that which had been in fact given of the identity of the land in dispute with that named and described in the writ.

NELSON AND ANOTHER V. JOSHUA AND ANOTHER.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING, Q.C., for plaintiffs, moved for a rule nisi for new trial in this case. It was an action for goods sold and delivered, &c., tried in Sydney before his Honor the Chief Justice and a jury of four on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th days of May last. The verdict was for the defendants. The action had been brought upon cheques and station orders, as well as for goods sold and delivered. But the declaration as to such cheques and orders had been held bad on demurrer, because the defendants' names did not appear on the face of the instruments in question. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Morris Nelson and Benjamin Nelson, carrying on business in Sydney and at Orange, as Nelson, Brothers. The defendants were Messrs. Moss Joshua and Joshua Michael Joshua, carrying on business in Melbourne as Joshua, Brothers. The plaintiffs had a store at Orange, and their business in Sydney was carried on in connection with the business at Orange. The defendants were merchants at Melbourne, who were mortgagees of certain stations both in New South Wales and Victoria, particularly of a station called Beemery, on the Darling; Mr. William Forlonge being the mortgagor. The plaintiffs' claim for "goods" was for "shearing supplies" sent to the Beemery station on the order of Mr. Guinness, the superintendent. The substantial questions at issue were—1. Whether such goods had been ordered by Guinness, as the agent of the defendants? 2. Whether, if there was so sufficient proof of such agency, there had been a positive undertaking on the part of the defendants to pay for such goods? The defendants contended that Guinness was never their agent, but the agent of the mortgagor, Mr. Forlonge, and that the goods had been supplied upon the credit of the latter, not upon their (the mortgagees) credit. Upon the question as to the alleged undertaking there was evidence so contradictory as to render it clear that there must have been gross perjury on one side or on the other. The amount now claimed by the plaintiffs was £954. Defendants paid into Court a sum of £66 3s. 9d. for goods which had arrived on the station after their own entry into actual possession as mortgagees. As to all the goods which had been received and had been used for the shearing, for all such as had arrived before defendants took actual possession they (defendants) denied their liability. The defendants' claim as mortgagees covered not only all Mr. Forlonge's stations, but the clip of wool of 1866. The pastoral properties of Mr. Forlonge in this colony and in Queensland were said to include 2,400,000 acres of grazing land, in which were 205,000 sheep and 1500 head of cattle; with a proportionate extent of station improvements. The stations under the charge of Mr. Guinness were what was termed the "Darling River division" of Mr. Forlonge's properties. The defendants' claim upon these stations as mortgagees amounted in all to about £168,000. All the stations had been sold by defendants, but there were conflicting statements as to the amount realised. According to defendants, they had not been repaid the whole of their own claim. According to plaintiffs there was a probable balance of something like £75,000 over and above what was really due to the defendants. The original mortgagees contemplated further advances, and secured upon the stations all such advances, and all payments by the mortgagees. It was at the same time stipulated that the mortgagor should pay all wages and expenses of management. The stations in question were at this time under the management of two principal superintendents—Mr. Rutherford and Mr. M'Nevin—and the expenses were paid by the cheques of these gentlemen. But in April, 1866, the manager of the Bank of Australasia, at Sydney, declined to pay any more of these gentlemen's cheques, unless Mr. Forlonge obtained the defendants' guarantee. The defendants, however, had made further advances, secured on the clip of wool of 1866, at all the stations. Mr. Forlonge, having, as he declared, no means whatever of carrying on further without assistance, applied to the defendants, whose securities at this time covered all the station properties, and they finally agreed to give a guarantee. They did so by a letter to the manager of the bank bearing date the 26th April, 1866, instructing him to honour the cheques of Rutherford and M'Nevin, and to furnish a weekly account of the amounts so drawn, commencing from the 26th April, and undertaking to be responsible to the bank to the extent of £2000 beyond the amount of the last account so furnished. The expenses of the management under these gentlemen were, however, regarded as too heavy, and Mr. Guinness, Mr. Forlonge's son-in-law, was sent to take charge of the Darling division. Mr. Guinness was furnished by defendants with a letter of introduction, dated 17th May, to the manager of the Bank of Australasia in Sydney. In this letter the manager was directed to honour the cheques or drafts of Mr. Guinness in terms of the before mentioned letter of 26th April, "for the Darling account;" such cheques to be honoured from the time of Mr. Guinness's arrival in Sydney, and no further cheques drawn by Mr. Rutherford to be paid. It was maintained on the one hand, and denied on the other, that these letters were evidentiary of defendants' intention to make Guinness their agent for the purpose of procuring supplies to carry on the business of the station, and get in the wool, which could not have been done without their taking upon themselves this responsibility. The goods had, in the first instance, been charged to Mr. Guinness. Whether this had been done as on account of Forlonge, and whether Forlonge had been trusted throughout, was in dispute. There was an invoice in evidence which tended to support the presumption that Forlonge had been trusted. Plaintiffs' own case was that they had originally charged Guinness alone until after they obtained a promise to pay from defendants, when the account was altered in their books. While some of the goods were still *in transitu*, Mr. Moss Joshua and Mr. Forlonge went together to the station, and it was in reference to some things which were said to have taken place on the journey that there was some of the conflicting evidence which peculiarly distinguished this case. Mr. Benjamin Nelson swore that, suspecting something was wrong, he saw Mr. Moss Joshua at Orange, and obtained from the latter a direct promise to pay for the supplies which had been sent, under a threat of sending to stop their delivery unless this promise was given. Mr. Morris Nelson swore to a similar promise in Sydney, given under pressure of a similar threat to stay delivery. Both these promises were positively sworn to by the Messrs. Nelson, and as positively denied by Mr. Moss Joshua, who swore that nothing of the kind took place. He stated that the only thing at all approaching to this character which occurred was, that Mr. Morris Nelson asked if Mr. Forlonge (on whom he had large claims) was "all right," to whom he replied in the affirmative. The evidence of Mr. Forlonge was so far corroboratory of that given by Mr. Benjamin Nelson that he had spoken of a statement by Mr. Moss Joshua to himself to the effect that he had seen Mr. Nelson, and promised to see the supplies paid for. In some other respects, however, the evidence of Mr. Forlonge was opposed to that of Mr. Nelson. A further direct contradiction arose out of the visit of Mr. Harris Levy Nelson, nephew of the plaintiffs, to Melbourne. This gentleman was expressly sent down to see the Messrs. Joshua, after the stations had been advertised for sale. According to his statement, there was a distinct admission of liability. The Messrs. Joshua just as distinctly denied have made any such admission, and declared that Mr. H. L. Nelson only asked their opinion as to the chances of obtaining payment from Mr. Forlonge, to which they replied that arrangements were pending which would probably place Mr. Forlonge in a position to settle all these claims. Mr. Nelson, however, seemed dissatisfied, and they told him to do just as he pleased—that is to say, to sue Mr. Forlonge or not, just as he might think fit. In November, 1866, the defendants insisted upon the closing of Mr. Forlonge's account, or the delivery of possession under their mortgage. Possession was transferred to defendants through their agent, Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Guinness remaining for the time as general superintendent for the defendants, in the same manner as when Mr. Forlonge was the ostensible proprietor. No difficulties were placed in the way of Mr. Mitchell, who took over possession of the stations, stock, accounts, &c., and paid over £200 for wages which had accrued, due before the foreclosure of defendants' mortgage. It was alleged on the part of the plaintiffs that this was done as a mere matter of policy, to prevent the inevitable injury which must have accrued from the withdrawal of the men to whom these accounts were due, and not as admitting in any way defendants' liability for outstanding claims against these stations. It was maintained, on the other hand, however, that these payments had been made in carrying out the understanding that defendants were to pay all working expenses. Payment of the outstanding cheques and orders (the former said to amount to about £2000, and the latter to about £1400) was stopped by defendants' order on the 21st January, 1867. It was strongly argued that as defendants had received the benefit of all these goods, without which the shearing could not have been carried out, and defendants could not have obtained their wool—and as if Guinness had drawn cheques for the goods at once, instead of obtaining four months' credit for them, defendants must have paid these cheques under the guarantee to the bank—they (defendants) were equally bound to do so now. On the other hand, it was maintained that the defendants were quite justified in standing upon their strict legal rights; that although the defendants had guaranteed payment by cheques to a certain extent, they had not in any way made Guinness, their agent, but had simply become responsible to the bank for such cheques as might be paid while the guarantee remained in force; and that all which this amounted to was a temporary assistance to the mortgagee, not an undertaking to bear all the expenses of the station during the shearing. Touching the alleged verbal guarantee or promise to pay by the defendants, it was contended by their counsel that, even if such guarantee had been really given in the terms spoken to by the plaintiffs, it would be void under the Statute of Limitations as an unwritten guarantee for the debt of another without good consideration. Defendants' case was that a written undertaking had been asked for, but that Mr. Joshua declined to give it; protesting against its being thought possible that his firm could fail to adhere to their word in any such case, and promising to pay the bill in cash if, when the four months had elapsed, Mr. Guinness did not give a cheque for it. The defendants, as already stated, wholly denied that anything of the kind had taken place. Evidence was tendered as to the statements of Guinness, when entering upon his duties, in reference to his position as regarded the Messrs. Joshua and Mr. Forlonge, but his Honor rejected this evidence. There was a good deal of correspondence in evidence as to the effect of which there were lengthened arguments by counsel on both sides. A rule nisi was now asked for upon ten grounds. 1. That his Honor wrongly and improperly directed the jury in this—that his Honor's language and general direction to the jury amounted to a direction to find a verdict for the defendants. 2. That his Honor erroneously directed the jury that the letter from the defendants to the bank was no evidence of the question of the defendants' liability for goods supplied for the station mentioned in the said letter. 3. That his Honor erroneously directed the jury that there was no evidence of Guinness being the agent of the defendants in the purchase of goods, and that Guinness never was, and could not in the evidence be, such agent for the defendants. 4. That his Honor erroneously directed the jury that the plaintiffs having in their books debited the agent, they could not afterwards charge the principal. 5. That his Honor erroneously told the jury that the entry in the plaintiff's books originally made charges to Guinness on account of Forlonge, whereas the evidence was that they were entered to Guinness alone, without mention of Forlonge; and that his Honor, on such erroneous assumption, and otherwise erroneously, directed the jury that the plaintiffs, having so debited the goods, could not afterwards charge the defendants. 6. That his Honor erroneously directed the jury that the plaintiffs could only succeed on the ground of the alleged conversation with Joshua personally; and then only if the goods had been previously sold for cash; and that as to this, there was an admission by the plaintiffs that the goods were not so sold for cash, but for a credit of four months; and also, that if they were sold on credit, they were, when they got on the drays, the property of Forlonge, and could not possibly, in law, be stopped by the plaintiffs; and that therefore there would be no consideration to support the alleged agreement between one of the plaintiffs and Moss Joshua, even if the jury altogether believed the plaintiffs' evidence as to such agreement. And that his Honor further directed the jury that what passed between Moss Joshua and the plaintiffs could not possibly form a consideration, and could not support a verdict for the plaintiffs; and that the promise of the defendants, if made, was quite nugatory. 7. That his Honor was in error in assuming, and telling the jury, that on the evidence all the goods had left at the time of the conversation with Moss Joshua; and that his Honor ought to have acceded to the request of the plaintiff's counsel to redirect them upon this point. 8. That his Honor erroneously left to the jury the question whether, at the time of the alleged conversation between Benjamin Nelson and Moss Joshua, there had been any credit given in respect of the said goods; there being, in fact, no evidence whatever that any such credit had been given, but the contrary thereof having been proved. 9. That his Honor wrongly rejected evidence of what had been stated by Guinness to Benjamin Nelson before the order for the goods in question, as to his position or authority; such evidence being offered expressly as tending to shew to whom credit had in effect been given by the plaintiffs. 10. That the said verdict was against evidence, and against the clear weight of evidence.

The Chief Justice objected to the terms in which the first point had been taken—as to his having "wrongly and improperly" directed the jury. He also denied that he had withdrawn the facts from their consideration so completely as was asserted. He further pointed out that the terms used as to the tenth point, that the verdict was against the "clear" weight of evidence was, unusual. The mere allegation that the verdict was against evidence was, his Honor considered, sufficient.

After having heard Sir William Manning at considerable length,

Their Honors granted a rule nisi upon the following points:—1. That there was evidence to go to the jury of Guinness's authority to buy goods on defendant's credit. 2. That the Chief Justice had wrongly taken upon himself to decide the question as to whom credit was given, whereas this was a question of fact, which ought to have been left to the jury. 3. That evidence had been wrongly rejected of a conversation between plaintiffs and Guinness at the time the goods were ordered; such evidence being material to shew to whom credit was given. 4. That if the plaintiffs could physically have stopped the goods, there was a consideration for defendant's promise to pay for such goods, even although such stopping might have been an unauthorised act as against Forlonge or Guinness, and that the Chief Justice had wrongly directed the jury otherwise. 5. But that such act of stoppage would not have been unauthorised inasmuch as there was some evidence of the original sale having been for cash.

After some further discussion, and at the request of Sir William Manning, their Honors added a sixth ground, namely, that under all the circumstances there was a good consideration for defendants' promise.

IN EQUITY.

Before his Honor the Primary Judge (Mr. Justice HARGRAVE).

HELLYER AND ANOTHER V. DRUITT AND OTHERS.

His HONOR gave judgment in this case as follows:—

1. By the decree in this cause of the 4th January, 1867, it was referred to the Master to inquire and report whether the several sums of money mentioned in the indenture of 29th March, 1866, as amounting in the whole to £1600, as advanced by the plaintiff W. Hellyer, to his co-plaintiff Mrs. Brooks, now since deceased, and also the sum of £2600 mentioned in the said indenture to have been paid by the said plaintiff W. Hellyer to the said Mrs. Brooks, or any and what part or parts of such sum or sums respectively were or was advanced or paid by the said plaintiff W. Hellyer, and in what manner, and on what account, and under what circumstances each such sum which was advanced or paid, was so advanced or paid respectively.

2. This decree was not in any way disturbed by the plaintiff, W. Hellyer, in his appeal to the full Court; and the inquiry duly proceeded before the Master, the plaintiff Hellyer bringing in an elaborate state of facts and charge as to all his alleged advances to Mrs. Brooks, and the loans which he alleges he had made as compensation for her execution of the deed he sets up by this bill. Witnesses on his behalf were also duly examined before the Master, up to the 4th March, 1868; but on that day the plaintiff Hellyer filed an allegation of the abatement of the suit, under the fifth order of chap. xvi. of the Equity Rules of this Court, by the death of his co-plaintiff, Mrs. Brooks, on the 11th June, 1867. The Master, however, decided that the suit had not abated, or at all events declined to make the entry "abated," as provided by the sixth order of chap. xvi., and, after giving the plaintiff Hellyer a fortnight to make an application to this Court, proceeded with the inquiry ex-parte, as was admitted by the defendant's counsel, the plaintiff, Hellyer, having declined to attend the further inquiry.

3. Under these circumstances the Master could not, in his opinion, do otherwise than proceed with his report upon the evidence as then before him; and to this report the plaintiff Hellyer has duly filed eleven exceptions. The first exception questions the Master's regularity in proceeding after the allegation of abatement; and the other exceptions are directed to impeach the correctness of his findings upon all the points mentioned in his report.

4. With regard to the abatement of this suit, I decided at the hearing of these exceptions that, in my opinion upon the materials before me, there was no abatement of the suit as constituted, and I remain of that opinion; and therefore disallow the first exception.

5. But with respect to the other exceptions, I am most anxious to allow Mr. Hellyer, if he desires it, every further possible opportunity of substantiating before the Master all the allegations of his bill, and of the state of facts and charge which he took into the Master's office, and take any other steps which he may be advised to take in this suit.

I think, therefore, that unless Mr. Hellyer wishes me to give my decision upon the exception and report as now before me, my right course is at present neither to allow nor disallow any of the exceptions except the first, but refer the report and exceptions, except the first, back to the Master, with liberty for him to proceed *de novo* as from the 27th May last, reserving all questions upon these exceptions, and as to the costs thereof, until I receive his further report as to such further proceedings, if any such, Mr. Hellyer may take before him; and as to any further evidence which Mr. Hellyer may bring before him; Mr. Hellyer being also at liberty to make any further or other application to the Master, or to this Court, as he may be advised.

METROPOLITAN QUARTER SESSIONS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge FRANCIS.

SENTENCES.

Nicholas Iconavitch, convicted of an attempt to utter a counterfeit £1 note, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour.

Henry Langham, alias George Cooney, convicted on two charges of larceny, was for each offence sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol with hard labour, the sentences to be concurrent.

George Smith, convicted of an aggravated assault, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour.

George Byron, convicted of stealing, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour.

James Kyloe, convicted of stealing, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour.

Denis Williams, convicted of stealing £6 from the person, was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment in Maitland gaol, with hard labour.

Mary Waters, who pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour.

Peter Wright, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Maitland gaol, with hard labour.

Samuel Hazledon, who pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour.

LARCENY.

James Power pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing a tablecloth, the property of James Dillon. The prisoner was undefended. Mr. Butler conducted the prosecution. On the 23rd April the prisoner was employed to scrub out one of the rooms of the Steamship Hotel. He went away, leaving his work unfinished, and soon after his departure the tablecloth, which formed the subject of the charge against him, was missed. A few day afterwards the prisoner came into the bar of the public-house and had some liquor, and said that if Mr. Dillon, the landlord of the hotel, would give him 5s. he would return the tablecloth. He was charged with the theft, and given into custody. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Thomas Holmes, on bail, pleaded not guilty to a charge of obtaining from one Hugh M'Quade two cart wheels, the property of one Henry Pritchard, by false pretences. The defendant was undefended, and Mr. Butler conducted the prosecution. It seems that M'Quade was employed by the defendant to repair a cart, and that Pritchard had agreed to pay M'Quade for the repairs, and gave defendant two wheels that were in M'Quade's possession provided that defendant gave him (Pritchard) a bill of sale over his horse and cart as security for the payment of 5s. weekly. The bill of sale was not signed, but defendant nevertheless obtained the wheels from M'Quade, by saying that Pritchard told him he could have them. Both M'Quade and Pritchard gave the defendant an excellent character, and the latter said that he would have had no hesitation in giving the defendant an order to get the wheels under any circumstances. After Pritchard had given his evidence, Mr. Butler abandoned the prosecution, and the foreman of the jury expressed the opinion "that it was a scandalous shame the defendant had ever been brought to trial." His Honor ordered that the defendant should be discharged from custody, and intimated that he left the Court without the slightest stain upon his character.

LARCENY.

Henry Brett was charged with stealing a saddle, the property of Henry Beit. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended. Mr. Butler conducted the prosecution. It seemed that on the morning of the 6th May, the saddle was missed and on the same day it was taken to Blunt's Woolpack Inn, and left there by the prisoner. Some time afterwards the prisoner met a man named Reading in the street and offered him a job which he said would last only about ten minutes. Reading went with prisoner, who took him to the Woolpack Inn and showed him the saddle. At prisoner's request Reading took up the saddle and they went to a saddler's, where prisoner wanted to get money on the article. Reading's suspicions were aroused, he gave information to the police, the saddle was identified as Mr. Beit's property, and the prisoner was arrested. The jury, without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty, and the gaol records shewed that he had been convicted four times previously. He was remanded for sentence.

INDECENCY.

William Moore pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with an assault upon one Isaac Larry, an aboriginal, with intent to commit a capital crime. The particulars of this case are unfit for publication, and the only defence made by the prisoner was that he was intoxicated at the time the assault was committed. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

UNLAWFUL WOUNDING.

Augustus Lange pleaded not guilty to a charge of having wounded one Michael Coffey, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. The prisoner was undefended, and Mr. Butler conducted the prosecution. The prosecutor was employed in a public-house in George-street, in which a quarrel arose between two men, one of whom charged the prosecutor with having taken his pipe. The prosecutor denied that he had the pipe; and after some disputing among the three, the prisoner, who was present, but in no way concerned in the squabble, came up and stabbed the prosecutor. Prisoner stabbed him twice, once in the arm and once on the back of the shoulder. The knife with which the wounds were inflicted was produced, and Dr. Shaw, who dressed the wounds, described them as being serious and such as would be caused by stabs with a knife. The jury, without leaving the box, convicted the prisoner of unlawfully wounding, and he was remanded for sentence.

UNLAWFUL WOUNDING.

John Walker pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with having wounded one Sarah Fry, with intent to do her a grievous bodily harm. The prisoner was undefended, and Mr. Butler conducted the prosecution. Mrs. Fry, a married woman, separated from her husband, was with some other woman drinking in a house at Garrick's-buildings on the 18th May, when the prisoner came in. He struck Mrs. Fry a severe blow with his fist, cutting her lip, and then, seizing a decanter that stood upon the table, he hit her on the head with it. The decanter smashed, and inflicted a deep wound, which bled very copiously. The prisoner denied that he had struck the woman, but said she fell upon the broken pieces of the decanter, and cut her face. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

FORGERY.

John Anderson pleaded not guilty to an indictment of two counts, charging him with forging and uttering a cheque for the payment of £7 4s. The prisoner was undefended, and Mr. Butler conducted the prosecution. The prisoner, having an account with a person named John Armstrong, of Market-street, went, on the 27th February last, to his shop, and gave him, in payment of the account, a cheque for £7 4s., signed "John Robinson," and drawn upon the "Commercial Bank," Kiama. Mr. Armstrong took the cheque, and gave the prisoner change to the amount of between £2 and £3. Prisoner endorsed the cheque, which was sent for collection, and was returned marked "no account." The prisoner was afterwards arrested on a charge of having forged the document. He stated in his defence that he had got the cheque from a person named Evans, for whom he had changed it; he believed the cheque to be genuine, and when he gave it to Mr. Armstrong had no idea that it would be returned. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

STEALING FROM THE PERSON.

Mark Wilson, Elizabeth Collins, and Margaret Campbell alias Blacker pleaded not guilty to a charge of having assaulted one Samuel Waters and robbed him of thirteen shillings. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Gannon. Mr. Butler conducted the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence of Waters the prosecutor, that he left his home in Pitt-street with 13s. 6d. in his pocket. He had two glasses of rum, wandered about town in a rather stupid state, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon fell in with the prisoner Wilson in a public-house in Sussex-street. He went with Wilson to a house close by, where they joined the other two prisoners. The prisoner Campbell asked Wilson whether Waters had any money, and Wilson said that Waters had half a sovereign. Campbell then asked Waters to shout, seized him by the throat, knocked him down, and with the assistance of Wilson, robbed him of his money. The prisoner Collins shut the door, and stood by it until the others had finished operations when she opened it, and Waters was kicked out into the street. Next day Waters went to the House, and asked Campbell for his money; she refused to give it him, and he had the prisoners arrested. After hearing Mr. Gannon's address in defence of the prisoners, and his Honor's summing up, the jury retired, and after consulting for two hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were discharged.

LARCENY.

Elizabeth Bowie pleaded guilty to two informations charging her with stealing certain articles of jewellery, and was remanded for sentence.

LARCENY.

Margaret Aubrey pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing a watch and chain from one Joseph Craig. The prisoner was undefended, and Mr. Butler conducted the prosecution. The case against the prisoner rested wholly upon the evidence of the prosecutor, who said that he met the woman at a public-house, and went with her to a brothel, where she asked him to let her look at the guard he wore. He took it off with his watch attached, and gave it her, and she ran away with it. He afterwards had her arrested, but the property was never recovered. The prisoner called two females, who deposed that prosecutor had never given her the watch and chain as alleged, but that he had accused a great many persons of stealing it before he gave the prisoner into custody. The jury, without leaving the box, acquitted the prisoner, who was discharged.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Joseph West, *tertius*, a third meeting. Six debts were proved. Accounts for twelve months, under rules 22 and 23, to be filed on or before June 17, and the meeting was adjourned until the 26th.

In the estate of Edward P. Phillott, a third meeting. Postponed until this day week.

In the estate of Louis P. Doyle, a third meeting. Four debts were proved.

In the estate of Thomas C. Valentine, an adjourned single meeting. Accounts, under rules 22 and 23, for twelve months, to be filed on or before the 13th June.

In the estate of James M'Kenzie an adjourned meeting. Insolvent did not attend. One debt was proved, and others stand over for separate affidavits from claimants and as to a written contract not produced. The meeting was adjourned until the 17th June.

SURRENDERS.

William Edwards, of Double Bay, labourer. Liabilities, £23 10s. 9d. Assets, £3. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Thomas Dulling, of Singleton, publican. Liabilities, £268 10s. Assets, £84 8s. 7d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

George Goodwin, of Branxton, butcher. Liabilities, £160 17s. 7d. Assets, £11 14s. 3d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

John Durrington, of Minmi, miner. Liabilities, 62 6s. 1d. Assets, £5 15s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Henry Thomas Brown, of Bathurst, carpenter, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Keenan, of Winburndale, Tambaroora, carrier. Liabilities, £109 2s. 9d. Assets, £91 2s. 9d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, June 4.—At 11: Plans of distribution for confirmation on the motion of Mr. Mackenzie, in the estates of George A. Hall and Henry Ellis. Ratification (or otherwise) of creditors' directions in the estate of Joseph C. Fielding. Rules nisi: Ashworth v. Battye, Levy v. James.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, June 4.—At 10: John J. Earl, special. François Seghers, John Musson, first. At 11: William Garthon, special.

Friday, 5.—At 11: William Pettit, Harry E. Shorter, James Halstead, Richard Newman, James Church, James Loder, Francis O'Reilly, David Hughes, single. *At Bathurst*: Frederick M. Hill, second.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 9.—At 11: Etienne Pascall, George Edward Lander, Edward Gregory Fairman, James Kennedy, James Jupp, Charles Saunders Pitt, George Blundell, James Starr, William Hardy.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Hughes, Chapman, and Renwick.

Twelve prisoners were brought before the Court. Of these, ten for drunkenness and riotous behaviour, were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s.; one, a seaman, was fined 10s. for having in his drunkenness assaulted constable Sinclair. The twelfth prisoner, charged with obtaining money by means of false pretences, was remanded.

On the summons paper were eight cases, of which one was dismissed, two were postponed, and three were struck out for want of parties. Walter Underwood was fined 10s. for using words of a nature calculated to incite Mary Carter to commit a breach of the peace. In Mary Buckley v. Winifred Franklin, two children, for assault—a push—the defendant pleaded guilty, and her father was required to enter into a bond for her good behaviour for six months.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Day, Smithers, Birrell, and Levey have been summoned for Bench duty on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. W. Day and Mr. J. Evans.

Emily Addington and Ann Williams, found drunk in the streets, were fined 5s. each, or to be imprisoned two days.

There were several summons cases on the sheets, some of which lapsed from non-appearance of parties, and in others, in which there was no appearance of defendants, it was ordered that warrants issue for their apprehension.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

TERM LIST.—Rules Nisi for New Trials:—Rutherford v. Gorrick, Humphrey v. Petherbridge, Chisholm v. Macaulay, Allen v. O'Neill, Manson v. Levy, De Beer v. Riordan, Creamer v. Ray, Duncan v. Wallworth, Swan and another v. Nicholson, Guinness v. Joshua, Wedderburn v. Cohen, Bowd v. Shadlow, Solomon v. Gleadall.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 11 a.m., Sempill v. Lee and others, trustees' third account; at 11.30, Martel v. M'Nevin, adjourned examination. Before the first clerk, at 10.30, Warden v. Bailey and others, to tax costs of defendant Hutchinson.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE opening meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales was held, yesterday evening, in the Hall of the Australian Library, Bent-street, his Excellency the Earl of Belmore, the President of the Association, being in the chair. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The chief attraction of the *réunion* consisted in the numerous objects of scientific and artistic interest sent for exhibition. The Hall presented a very striking appearance, the effect of which was greatly enhanced by the exhibition of a splendid collection of plants on the dais at the north end of the room. These were exhibited by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens.

Among the plants, &c., sent by Mr. Moore were:—Anthurium Scheizerianum, Cypripedium insignis, Zygopetalon Mackayii, Alocasia zebrina, Aspidistra elatior, Caladium argyra, Caladium belleryana, Yucca aloifolia variegata, as well as several beautiful crotons, dracænas, and palms, and the Madagascar traveller's tree.

The company having taken their seats, the first business done was to proceed to the election of officers for the current year.

His EXCELLENCY, as President, called upon the Hon. George Allen. That gentleman thereupon moved, and Mr. J. F. JOSEPHSON seconded,—"That the following gentlemen be elected officers for the ensuing year:—Vice-Presidents—The Rev. W. B. Clarke and Mr. G. R. Smalley. Honorary Treasurer—Mr. Edward Bedford; Honorary Secretaries—Professor Pell and the Rev. William Scott. Council—Messrs. E. C. Cracknell, Fortescue, G. Krefft, Charles Moore, Charles Rolleston and Professor Smith.

The motion was put and carried.

The President declared that Mr. F. Allerding was elected an ordinary member of the society, no ballot being demanded. [Mr. Allerding had been proposed by Mr. Smalley, and seconded by Mr. Bedford, at the last meeting. The candidates for admission now are Messrs. M. Metcalfe, E. H. O'Neill, H. Halloran, Dr. Belisario, the Rev. John Graham, Dr. Brereton; Messrs. John Fairfax, E. Reading, A. Roberts; Major Roberts, Rev. W. Roberts, and Messrs. C. Mayes and T. Richards.]

The HONORARY TREASURER read the balance-sheet for the year 1867-1868. It appeared that the income for this year had been £84, and the disbursements £71 18s. 3d. There was a credit balance to the society of £143 4s. 3d.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. G. R. Smalley) then read the opening address; it was to the following effect:—

MY LORD, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—

Although this is the commencement of the second session of the Royal Society of New South Wales, yet it is the first occasion since the present title has been granted to us that we have had the pleasure of meeting, in a social manner, so many who, without being members of the society, are, we hope, not uninterested in its success and progress.

It is the ordinary custom in such societies as this for one of its principal officers to deliver an address at the opening meeting of each session.

This year that duty has devolved upon myself, and I could most sincerely have wished that it had been undertaken by some one more fitted for the occasion. But the society having done me the honour to elect me as one of their vice-presidents, and my respected friend and colleague, the senior vice-president desiring to be relieved from the duty of delivering the address in two successive years, there was no alternative for me but to accede to the request of the council and use my best endeavours, though I fear very inadequately, to acknowledge the honour conferred upon me.

Let me then crave your patience whilst I offer, in the first place, some remarks upon the utility of this society; and it may not be irrelevant if I briefly refer to the advantages which may be derived from societies in general.

From very early ages we find that societies were formed for the advancement of religion, science, art, and literature. From Chinese records it appears that about 600 years before the Christian era a Mathematical Board was established especially for the improvement of astronomical science.

In modern times, hardly a year has passed by without the establishment of some new society for the promotion of missionary enterprise, the advancement of useful arts and science, or the reform of abuses. And why is this combined action so essential and powerful? It is because "union is strength." As in a bundle of faggots one may be insufficient for any important work, yet when all are firmly united together, the bundle may help to support a line of rails over which rolls the heavy locomotive. Some of the objects and advantages of learned societies is to encourage and bring forward those who have conceived some new theory, or made some new discovery, to afford opportunities to the author for having the truth and utility of the same discussed and examined, and in many cases to reward him with some especial mark of distinction.

The advantages are obvious. It not only contributes to the advancement of knowledge generally, but the opportunity for discussion increases the confidence of an author in the truth and value of those researches to which he has devoted so much time and labour. The amount of real practical good that has been effected by the Society of Arts; the British Association; the Microscopical Society; the Geographical Society; the Zoological Society, and many others, is too well known to need much comment. Where but for them would be the improvements in the steam engine; the progress of Meteorology; the discoveries in Africa; and our extensive knowledge of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. Where but through their united influence would have been the Great Exhibition of 1851, which seems to have set all nations in motion, enjoying an international intercourse previously unknown, and with friendly emulation striving for progress and improvement.

I do not mean to affirm that the patronage and assistance of a society is indispensable to success. We know that many great and valuable discoveries have been *made* and perfected without any assistance whatever beyond the perseverance and means of the originator. On the other hand is there not many a solitary, unintrusive individual who may possess all the elements of success, but for want of interest, capital, or assurance, his talents and knowledge are constrained to lie under a bushel, and ideas or discoveries which might have benefited mankind, remain to be adopted or propounded by some one more fortunate than himself—

> "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
> And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

I do not know what is the exact number of societies on the Continent and in America, but at the present time there are in London alone, no fewer than sixty-two, separately working for the advancement of some particular branch of knowledge, each sailing under a different colour, but all having one common object in view—the happiness and welfare of mankind. Most of these societies may be said to derive their existence from one common stock, and it is natural that it should be so, when we consider that every branch of natural and physical science forms but a part of a great whole—the science of the universe; to employ the appropriate, but oft-quoted language of Francis Bacon—"No natural phenomenon can be adequately studied in itself alone, but to be understood, it must be considered as it stands connected with all nature."

But, however expedient it may be that there should be distinct and independent scientific communities, it is evident that such a disintegration can only take place with advantage in a large metropolis where lovers of science with adequate means abound; and where little bands of congenial minds prefer meeting together for discussing their favourite study at any time, rather than trust to an occasional opportunity for doing so at a meeting of a society more general in its objects. In young communities, a society such as this is the only one likely to be effectual in promoting the advancement of art and science with an energy adequate to meet the requirements of the times.

The first idea of learned societies is believed to have originated with the illustrious Bacon, who depicted a scheme to establish a society for the maintenance and promotion of science in a philosophical romance entitled "The New Atlantis." It appears, however, that the first learned society actually founded in London was by Archbishop Parker in 1572, for the preservation of ancient documents.

Great things grow out of small beginnings. In the year 1600, a few gentlemen including such names as Boyle, Evelyn, Hook, and Cowley, used to meet together at the Bull's Head Tavern, Cheapside, London, partly to study science for its own sake, and also to avoid the distraction of civil war. From such a *small* beginning sprang the Royal Society of London—a society whose reputation, influence, and usefulness is co-extensive with the limits of science.

It is curious to learn from the history of this society the subjects which were discussed by men of renowned genius, and sincerely earnest in the pursuit of practical knowledge. We find discussed such subjects as witchcraft, the virtue of the divining rod, and the touching for the evil. On the other hand, we learn that pendulum experiments were introduced by Sir Christopher Wren; the air-pump by Boyle; and certain experiments to determine the weight of the atmosphere at different heights above the earth's surface. Of so much practical value was the society considered, that during the first century of its establishment there was a law enacted that all new inventions, mechanical or otherwise, should be approved by it before a patent was granted.

The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society were first published in 1664. Some of the papers are singularly worded. There are papers on "Optick Glasses at Rome; Observations on Jupiter; Endeavours towards a History of Cold; to find the Longitude by Clock Machinery; and a relation of a very odd monstrous Calf." In 1665 we find a paper on "The transfusion of Blood from one living animal to another;" but it need hardly be observed that the principle of vital energy was not to be restored on such easy terms.

Yet these proceedings, eccentric as they appear to us now, formed the germ of a great progressive movement, which has resulted in the present high state of art and science.

About the year 1687, the Royal Society induced the Government to establish the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, and Flamstead was appointed first astronomer royal. About the same time also, Sir Isaac Newton communicated to the society a description of his reflecting telescope, which was the first ever made, and still remains the property of that body. Then comes the discovery of Papin's Digester for the economical preparation of food from meat, and the bones and other parts of it, otherwise unserviceable.

In 1683, the plan of colouring maps, so as to represent different geological strata, was brought out under the same auspices; and in 1699, Savery exhibited at a meeting of the society a model of his steam engine which, with all its roughness, was the foundation of the greatest of all modern mechanical achievements.

To the influence *exerted* by the Royal Society *is* due the fitting-out of an expedition under Captain Cook to the South Seas, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus across the sun's disk in 1769—the only really accurate method by which the distance of the Earth from the Sun can be determined. In 1774, the Royal Society established a series of meteorological observations, and continued the same until 1843, when it became part of the work of the Observatory of Greenwich.

Subsequently to this, the world was enlightened through the same medium, by Herschel's discovery of Uranus; the discovery of the composition of water by Priestly; the first attempt at a Trigonometrical Survey of England, by Roy; the Undulatory Theory of Light, by Dr. Young; the Rise of Geology as a Science; and the celebrated machine of Babbage for calculating and printing mathematical tables, and the solution of mathematical formulæ generally.

Later still such subjects as these have been investigated—the best form for ships—the attraction of iron on the ship's compass—the tides, and that wonderful discovery, the Spectrum Analysis, by which we can determine the material of which a star is composed.

Till the year 1842 little was known of the laws of meteorology and magnetism, and but little or no attempt had been made to reduce them to a science; indeed there was not sufficient data for the purpose. But in that year the Society prevailed upon the British Government to fit out expeditions, and establish magnetical and meteorological observatories in all parts of the world. And the valuable results obtained were well worth the enormous expense incurred. So important do I consider those sciences to be, that they occupy a very considerable portion of the means and very limited force of the Sydney Observatory. And here an extract from the leading article of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Monday last, is not inappropriate. The writer, speaking of meteorology, says:—"The study is a very fascinating one—we might almost say a fashionable one—and many efforts have been put forth to make it popular by explaining its scientific complexities. Among the minds devoted to its study, some are more patient in the observation of facts, some more eager in the formation of hypotheses."

To the Royal Society may be traced the rise and progress of that most wonderful discovery, the Electric Telegraph. This evening there will be an opportunity of witnessing some most important experiments made with apparatus of the most beautiful and novel description, which have recently been received from England by the Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Time would fail to tell of the amount of good which has been effected, directly or indirectly, by the Royal Society of London. From it emanated the British Association for the Advancement of Science—an association which for a long time met with the most bitter opposition from a portion of the London Press, including the *Times*, but has produced no inconsiderable influence upon the welfare of mankind.

In tracing the progress and history of the Royal Society of England, my object has been to establish the position that such a society is calculated to be productive of great general benefit to mankind. And if so in the old country, will it not be so in a young one? England, the land we all call Home, has obtained her exalted position amongst nations in a great measure through the perfection she has attained in the arts and sciences. Macaulay, who foresees the New Zealander standing on the ruins of London Bridge, may tell us, indeed, that when a nation arrives at the highest point of perfection in mechanical art, its political greatness declines—but we have yet to see this ill omen verified. And, if it should be so, most assuredly other nations, sprung from the parent tree, will rise up to take its part in the regeneration of the world.

It is with some such ideas as these that I endeavour to impress upon this assembly the advantages of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

The society needs no defence, and my object is to explain its object and advantages, rather than defend an institution which requires no defence. The Royal Society does not wish to arrogate to itself any undue importance, but it earnestly desires to be instrumental in drawing forth the resources of the colony, and carry out the *motto*, "Advance Australia." We would gladly receive amongst us professors or students of any branch of knowledge admissible for discussion. The theoretical man and practical man are equally welcome. And though we desire to have those who will take an active, lively part in our work, yet are we glad to receive others who may take but an occasional interest in the subjects brought before us. They may not be prepared to read papers, or be punctual in their attendance, but they may often do good service by bringing forward some fact or suggestion which may not have occurred to others.

I venture now to draw attention to some of the ways in which this Royal Society may be applied to considerable public advantage. It might render good service to any Government of the day, by being a Board of reference to discuss and report upon questions of the greatest practical importance—the number of which is continually increasing. Perhaps some good might have resulted if there had been referred to them such subjects as the water supply of Sydney,—the best means for ensuring health in this populous, but badly drained city,—the preservation of its magnificent harbour by preventing it from being silted in, as it now is; destroying some of its natural beauty, and impeding the progress of commerce.

I may observe also that the disease in fruit trees, and Mr. Mort's freezing apparatus would have been interesting and useful subjects for discussion.

The late Mr. Justice Wise pointed out the importance of applying the means of the Philosophical Society to the compilation of a history of the aborigines of New South Wales before they became extinct. It is to be hoped that the time will ere long arrive when this society will be in a position to assist, not only in such a work as this, but in the systematic organisation of scientific expeditions; and also be able to award medals to inventors, and the authors of valuable original treatises.

That the Philosophical Society of New South Wales was for some time in a languishing condition there can be no doubt. Many seemed to be misled by its apparently exclusive title, and this was one reason for placing ourselves under the Royal Arms. But,

> "What's in a name?
> That which we call a rose, by any other name,
> Would smell as sweet."

And so the title "Philosophical Society" might, to many, smell as sweet as the one now adopted, but unhappily the former did not continue to serve us, and so languishing had the society become a few years ago, that I believe one of our members, and a valuable one too, jocosely proposed that we should wind up by selling our debentures, and giving a grand picnic with the proceeds.

However, we have changed our name, and adopted that of similar societies in Great Britain and the adjacent colonies, and I am happy to say we are exhibiting signs of fresh vitality.

But even the Philosophical Society was for many years eminently useful and instructive, and every one who looks at the list of papers read before it, must be struck with the wide range of subjects embraced, especially those of practical importance; many that might be listened to and understood by any one present, and all showing that there is amongst us no want of zeal, talent, and energy.

An occasion like the present should not be passed over without an expression of hope that in future, ladies will not only grace with their presence the conversaziones of this society, but will sometimes attend the ordinary meetings.

It is no uncommon thing in London, to find a very fair proportion of ladies at the meetings of the Geographical and Geological Societies, as well as in the theatre of the Royal Institution.

Without wishing to pay fulsome compliments it may be asserted that in general, ladies are neither uninterested nor inappreciative of science—and they certainly are not incapable of understanding it. Fashion indeed may have drawn a line of demarkation between elegant accomplishments, and the less inviting study of science; but, without the sacrifice of any gentleness or refinement, I can discover no reason why that boundary should not be passed, and ladies have the opportunity of studying the laws of Nature, and a selected system of geometrical reasoning. Since the establishment of ladies' colleges, which in London especially has met with such successful results, few will be found to assert that the young ladies educated there have made wives less useful and daughters less agreeable in society than those who have not adopted the same course; or that they are less proficient in music, singing, and drawing, because they have studied the logic of Euclid, the rules of decimals, which will enable them to keep the accounts of their houses without difficulty when the decimal coinage becomes law, the general principles of mechanics, and some of the important facts of chemistry and geology. They should know that the phrase, "learning astronomy," does not mean merely looking out on a fine night, and being able to point out—Venus, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, and Orion. They should rather learn that astronomy is the most comprehensive of all sciences; that to be interested by it and understand it in all its sublimity, they should acquire some knowledge of the motion of the planets, and the form of their orbits, the laws which regulate their motions, and of the relative magnitude of their masses; they should learn that the fixed stars are, perhaps, incorrectly termed so, but that they may be systems in motion larger than curown, and that the sun itself, together with its attendant planets, has, we believe, a proper motion of its own in space. They should know, also, that the phrase "learning geography and the use of the globes," does not mean a mere knowledge of places and countries, and taking off a latitude and longitude from a common globe; but that it cannot be studied properly except, to a certain extent, in connection with history and geology.

If any illustrations were needed to show that a knowledge of science in ladies is not inconsistent with their natural refinement, or incompatible with their usefulness in domestic and social life, I might instance such names as Miss Caroline Herschell, who discovered the Georgium Sidus; Mrs. Mary Somerville, the authoress of a work on Physical Geography, and the connection of the Physical Science; or Mrs. General Sabine, who has made her reputation by her translation of Humboldt's Cosmos. All these ladies, and many others, though possessing scientific acquirements in an eminent degree, yet were exemplary and unobtrusive in private life; and though well acquainted with the use of elaborate scientific instruments were not above handling that more humble instrument—the needle.

There is another point which I allude to with some diffidence, yet with the conviction that the present occasion ought not to be passed over without some allusion to it. In the present day there are opinions entertained, even by men of superior intellect, that revealed religion and science are antagonistic; but so far from being so, there is the greatest harmony between them. And why is it that such views are entertained? It is the difficulty of admitting that the highest human mind is limited, and cannot grasp infinity. What does the immortal Newton say? "I know not what the world may think of my endeavours, but to me it seems to me that I have been a child wandering on the sea shore, sometimes picking up a prettier pebble or more beautiful shell than my companions, whilst the great ocean of truth lay undiscovered before me." Yet this man was the greatest philosopher that ever lived—

> "Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night.
> God said let Newton be, and all was light."

There are two very forcible ideas suggested in the works of the celebrated Babbage.

In what he calls his ninth Bridgewater treatise, he remarks to this effect—that as it is now universally accepted that the imponderable elements, light, sound, and heat, are transmitted through space by means of undulations acting in an ætherial medium, just as we observe a succession of waves on the surface of water into which a stone is dropped, and which become lost to the finite sense only. How then can we say but that every oath or idle word spoken by man may not be transmitted through space to the recording angel.

That such a medium does exist there can be no doubt, else how does light reach us from bodies at such an immense distance as the sun and stars. Again Enckes' comet plainly shows by the remarkable and perceptible diminution of its orbit, that it is moving in a resisting medium, and will eventually fall into the sun. And following up this suggestion of Babbage about the propagation of every uttered whisper, I may mention a remarkable supposition of some modern philosophers, that the image of an object formed upon the retina becomes permanently impressed there, so much so that it is said a murderer has been detected in consequence of his image being found depicted on the retina of the murdered man's eye.

One more point in the writings of this philosopher, I will refer to with your patience. It has been remarked by atheistical writers, that "Miracles cannot be true, because they are contrary to experience." But Babbage, who is not only a most profound mathematician, but a very practical and liberal philosopher, reminds us of a remarkable fact, well known to the student of the abstract study of pure mathematics.

There are a multiplicity of curves, all of which follow some general law dependent upon the principles of geometry or mechanics. To take some simple instances:—The circle has for its law that every point in it is equally distant from the centre. This is practically evident to any one who uses a pair of compasses.

Then there is the Ellipse. One of its properties being that, if a continuous string be attached to two fixed points and a moveable peg made to trace a curve, the string all the time being kept stretched, the two lengths added together will be always the same. It is a curve which most planetary bodies describe. The method is known to most practical gardeners.

Then there is the Parabola, or the path described by a bullet projected from a rifle.

And so we might continue. But as we proceed, we arrive at a class of curves as certain in their nature as any that I have referred to, and following as much a general law. But in some of them an apparent paradox occurs. There are certain points called "singular points," which are essentially points in the curve, and yet do not lie in it. They are derived from the same general law, and yet form *apparent* exceptions. And so Babbage argues, and with good reason, that miracles may be beyond our comprehension; and although they may be apparently contrary to the general laws of Nature, yet they may be but singular exceptions, and form as much parts of the general law, as other admitted instances.

No one, I think, who watches the signs of the times can help perceiving that the progress of science is commensurate with the progress of civilisation. Orators may prate about millions spent in the maintenance of standing armies, the construction of iron-clads, and the manufacture of Armstrong guns and needle rifles; but all these are the safeguards of peace, and would seem to be precursors of the time when "swords shall be turned into pruning hooks, and men shall learn war no more." All this and more is due to science.

When then we consider the energy of thought, talent, and labour which is being displayed now, whether it be in the construction of a watch, the construction of railways over Mount Cenis or the Blue Mountains of this country, or the geographical discoveries in Africa, and its probable consequent civilisation; or the electric wire which transmits a message from London to New York with, almost, the rapidity of thought, may we not, without levity or perversion look upon them as the human means by which "the earth will be filled with the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea."

The PRESIDENT laid the following donations on the table:—1. Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, Part II., Vol. VII., printed by that society. 2. "Auriferous Drifts in Australia," &c., a geological work.

This terminated the business part of the proceedings, whereupon the company, at the suggestion of his Excellency, proceeded to inspect the exhibits, which were not less numerous than interesting.

The Government Astronomer, Mr. R. G. Smalley, the Vice-President of the Society, exhibited the following scientific instruments and apparatus, &c.:—1. Scott's Evaporator; 2. Magnetometer, for determining the declination and magnetic force of the earth; 3. Base Line Bars, for the trigonometrical operations at Lake George; 4. Model of the Observatory tower and time-ball; 5. Model of transit circle for observing the position of stars when passing the meridian; 6. Small equatorial, focal length 5 feet 4 inches, aperture 5¼ inches; 7. Model of the self-registering tide-gauge at Fort Denison; 8. Complete set of meteorological instruments in use at the Government Observatory; 9. Earth thermometers, for determining the temperature of the earth at different depths beneath its surface; 10. Two safety lamps for coal mines; 11. Rain gauge; 12. Galvanometer; 13. Dip magnetometer; 14. Wind dial used at the Government Observatory, constructed by Mr. H. C. Russell; 15. Chronograph and clock used at the Government Observatory.

Mr. Smalley also exhibited a fine portrait of Tempest Hay, and a bird painted on Chinese leaf.

The Superintendent of Telegraphs—Mr. E. C. Cracknell—exhibited the following scientific instruments, and other objects of interest:—1. Improved direct acting Morse telegraph instrument, by Siemen's and Halske, Berlin; 2. Samples of insulators—a very interesting and instructive exhibit; 3. Set of standard resistance coils—British Association units of electrical resistance, for discovering faults in telegraph circuits, and reducing them to miles of line wire resistance; 4. Magnetical alphabetical instruments for railway and private telegraph lines; 5. Professor Thomson's reflecting galvanometer, now in use for working the Atlantic telegraph cables. Mr. Cracknell also exhibited: 1. A specimen of the 1865 Atlantic Cable [This piece having been picked up from the bottom of the Atlantic, in 2500 fathoms water, after one year's submersion]; 2. Specimens of submarine cables; 3. British Association Bridge (for measuring electrical resistance); 4. Specimen of iron casting (copy: Benvenuti Cellini's helmet in the Louvre); 5. Henry's repeating rifle (will fire 13 charges without re-loading); 6. Merdinger's battery (excited by a saturated solution of sulphate of magnesium and sulphate of copper.—This battery will work, without renewing, for six or eight months, and is becoming generally used for electric telegraphs); 7. Magneto electric apparatus, for blasting rocks (by this apparatus twenty or more cartridges can be exploded at the same instant); British Association unit of electrical resistance (as arranged by a committee appointed by the British Association, 1862 and 1863—the standard unit of resistance is equal to 10 7-metre-second units or 0·5995 of a metre one metre in length of gold silver alloy which would weigh one gramme).

The Government Printer, Mr. T. Richards, exhibited several interesting objects having relation to the history and development of the art of printing. Amongst these was—1. A beautiful specimen of photo-lithography, by which an Act of Parliament had been reproduced less than a quarter of its original size; 2. An interesting specimen of Caxton's letter; a Parliamentary Report, printed upon paper made in New South Wales; a title-page of Wynkyn de Worde, one of the earliest printers; the Rev. William Ridley's Book on the Aboriginal Languages of Australia; type, punch, and matrix, for casting characters for horse and cattle brands (made by Messrs. Davies, Brothers, Sydney); and stereotype mould (papier maché) and casting. These were all specimens of work produced in different branches of the Government Printing Office. The specimen of Photo-lithography was much admired.

Professor Smith, of the Sydney University, exhibited a Heliostat, made at the Melbourne University.

Messrs. Flavelle, Brothers, and Company, opticians and goldsmiths, &c., George-street, exhibited:—1. Gaiffe's portable electro-medical battery; 2. Pump, worked by electro-magnetism; 3. Breton's electro-magnetic machine; 4. A beautiful magazine stereoscope and slides; 5. An instrument illustrating the circulation of the blood; 6. Rhumkorff's coil and Geisler's tubes; 7. A curious mechanical clock; 8. mineralogical cabinet, with blowpipe; 9. Pillischer's cheap and powerful microscope; 10. Large electro-magnetic machine, with dial; 11. Patent numbering machine, self-adjusting; 12. White's patent inhaler and respirator; 13. A self-inking endorsing stamp; 14. Beck's universal microscope; 15. Rifle-shooting telescope; 16. A pedometer—an instrument resembling a watch, self-registering a distance walked by the person who carries it.

Mr. Charles Sidey exhibited a specimen of the native pine, in a natural and a fossil state.

Mr. Gerard Krefft, the curator of the Australian Museum, exhibited several fine photographs of Australian snakes.

Mr. Victor A. Prout exhibited a large and beautiful collection of photographs and paintings. Amongst the subjects of these pictures were the following:—Intercolonial rifle team; Study from life; Photographs of the principal houses and streets in Pompeii; Relics from Pompeii; Photographs of statues, gems; Cameos, frescoes, &c., from Pompeii; Waifs and strays; Eighteen water colour drawings; Sir John Young (from the original bust by the late Thomas Ducket); Peter and John healing the lame man at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple (large size, from the original picture by Raffaelle); and the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company's steamer Morpeth.

Mr. Montagu Scott exhibited a fine collection of crayon portraits and photographs. Amongst these pictures were—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, crayon study of the large full length portrait ordered by Government, not quite finished; Mr. W. B. Dalley, crayon portrait; Hon. Henry Parkes, crayon portrait; Officers of H.M.S. Galatea, photographed by command of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; and 6 frames of *cartes de visite*.

Dr. Foucart exhibited a picture of Mary Queen of Scots, from the original picture at Holyrood Palace.

A large and beautifully arranged case of Australian birds was exhibited by Mr. J. S. Palmer.

Dr. Jenkins exhibited a picture of Nepean Towers, showing some of his best imported stock in the foreground.

Dr. J. C. Cox exhibited two fine cases of Australian land shells; a case of rare land shells from South Sea Islands; five large orange-coloured cowries from Fiji Islands; and an interesting specimen of the "Red hand impressions" on rock, found in caves in New South Wales.

There was also exhibited a collection of stone implements of the Prehistoric period, from Denmark. The objects consisted of seven axe-heads, eight or nine spear-heads, a sort of hammer head, a small stone ring, and a sinking stone for a fishing net. These interesting objects, recently arrived from England, were presented to the Sydney University by Sir Charles Nicholson. They now form part of the Sydney University Museum of Antiquities, which owes its origin to the liberality of Sir Charles Nicholson.

Mr E. H. Neill, of King and Pitt streets, druggist, exhibited a perfume fountain and a fine collection of photographs. Amongst these photographs were some very interesting pieces of scenery in North America.

Mr. William Keene exhibited some extremely interesting mineralogical specimens, illustrative of the geological character of the Greta coal-field near the Great Northern Railway, Branxton. At that place it was explained that the coal was found in a seam, containing seven varieties of coal, in a thickness of 30 feet, of which 22 feet was solid coal. The specimens of coal exhibited were arranged on the table in the following order:—No. 1. Bright bituminous coking coal; No. 2. Resinite under the coking coal; No. 3. Petroleum coal under the resinite; No. 4. Splint coal under the petroleum coal; No. 5. Cannel coal under the splint; No. 6. Bog coal under the cannel; No. 7. Bright splint coal under the bog coal; and No. 8. Rich bright splint, excellent steam coal, five feet thick, the bottom of the seam. Near these specimens were more than a dozen fossils found over the bed of coal.

Mr. William Stanford exhibited an achromatic microscope, with preparations, consisting of medical injections, insect preparations, vegetable preparations, and diatoms, &c.

Mr. Bradley, the photographic artist residing in Pitt-street North, exhibited several large crayon portraits, and many beautiful photographs.

The Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S., exhibited fine photographs of Ichthyolites, or fossilised fish, found in the Wianamatta Rocks, at Bowrall, near Nattai, New South Wales. These interesting photographs of geological specimens, found "au dessus de l'etage Houillier," were lately exhibited at the Exposition at Paris.

Miss Myra Felton exhibited four crayons—a portrait of his Excellency the Earl of Belmore (a good likeness), a smaller one of the Duke of Edinburgh, a very clever and effective picture illustrative of Mrs. Sewell's little poem, "Our father's come," and an ideal portrait of a young lady. The two last of these were admired, but were not in a good place.

The variety of beautiful and elaborate apparatuses exhibited by Mr. Cracknell caused it to be regretted by many that that gentleman should unfortunately be prevented from attending by urgent public business. The objects referred to were, however, arranged according to directions Mr. Cracknell had left, and very courteously explained to the company by Mr. Walker, Mr. Cracknell's assistant. Mr. Cracknell's absence was regretted the more because it was understood that he had intended to have illustrated some very interesting experiments on the electrical conductivity and resistance of several metals, and the most approved method of testing for faults, and breaks of lines of telegraphs.

The conversazione was a very great success; everybody appearing to be well pleased on the occasion. The meeting broke up shortly before 11 o'clock.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The annual meeting of this society was held yesterday afternoon, in the lecture room of the Botanic Gardens. The Hon. J. B. Wilson, the Minister for Lands, occupied the chair.

The Chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing the annual report. He was sorry to say that the society was not in the flourishing condition which he thought it ought to be; and it had more than once been put to him as to whether it would not be better to dissolve the society. He thought that it was inadvisable to take that course. He regarded societies of this kind as of great importance, and more especially in a new colony such as this. So long as this society existed, persons living in the interior could communicate with it as an authoritative source of information, and they might thus gain knowledge on subjects affecting their interests which would be otherwise unobtainable. If the society were kept together for no other purpose than that it would be promoting the objects for which it was formed, and would be of practical benefit to the community. Speaking as a member of the society, and not as a member of Parliament, he might say that he thought there was very little chance as far as he could judge of obtaining pecuniary assistance from the Assembly. We had, however, a sufficient sphere of usefulness within the compass of our means to make the society very beneficial to the colony at large.

The Secretary (Mr. Thomas) then read the report as follows:—

The Council of the Acclimatisation Society have the honour to lay before the subscribers of the seventh annual report, containing an account of their transactions, with the Treasurer's statement, showing the receipts and expenditure for the year. A list is also appended of the property of the society, together with lists of the donations received, and the distributions made during the same period.

The day of meeting of the Council has, for the convenience of some of its members, been altered from Monday to Tuesday, and, as a matter of economy, the monthly meetings at the School of Arts have, since September last, been discontinued. From that date fortnightly meetings of the Council have taken place, and the thanks of the society are due to Mr. J. F. Josephson, who has very kindly afforded the use of his chambers in which these meetings have been held.

Since the last annual meeting, Mr. J. B. Richards has been elected a member of the local committee for Bathurst, in the room of Mr. J. F. Clements retired.

The sugar-cance received from the Fijis, and from Batavia, which in the last report it was stated were progressing so favourably, have been distributed to those members who applied for them, and, as there are still a large number of cuttings, those members who may be desirous of obtaining them are invited to apply to the Secretary.

The council have been in communication with the Auckland Society, their object being to obtain pheasants, for which, for some time past, there has been a great demand, but they regret that the price asked (£5 per pair) is such as to preclude further action at present on the part of the society. It should, however, be stated that considerable success has attended the efforts made to breed them in the aviary, a larger number having been hatched than during any previous year, and additions have been made to the society's collection by the purchase of some rare and valuable pheasants brought from China by Mr. Fennessy, consisting of Tragopan or Medallion, and Reeves's Pheasants. This is the first time these birds have been introduced alive in New South Wales.

Attention has been directed to the desirability of introducing a species of grain which, in seasons of scarcity, may, to a great extent, be a substitute for wheat. It is a grain known in the south of Germany and in Switzerland by the name of "Spelz" or "Dingel," and Messrs. Veitch and Son, of the Royal Exotic Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, have been requested to forward a supply if procurable.

A circular despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed to Sir John Young, respecting the growth in this colony of the Chinese grass cloth plant (Boehmeria nivea). This plant is now naturalised here, and grown without difficulty, and in the greatest luxuriance. Attention is directed to it as it is readily propagated by the division of its roots, and may be extensively increased. Many members of the society have already been supplied with plants.

The exhibition at the last Horticultural Show of well-grown and healthy medicinal and commercial plants, was creditable to the introducers and cultivators, but it is to be regretted that although madder, cinnamon, ginger, coffee, tea, olive, cinchona or Peruvian bark, and other important trees and plants, have been some time naturalised in the colony, no enterprising persons have cultivated them so extensively as cotton, sugar-cane, &c.

The Cinchona grows in its native country at an elevation of from 7000 to 8000 feet on the Andes, and consequently plantations in Queensland or in this colony, except at such elevations will not probably succeed. In this colony ranges 4000 feet high might present localities suitable for the experiment of cultivating this valuable tree, and it may also be found capable of adapting itself in a certain degree to the differences of climate previously unknown. The Cinchona is said to be impatient of moisture, and when the seeds are sown, the surface of the earth, where dry, should be slightly sprinkled sufficient to damp the surface, but not to penetrate the soil. They generally germinate from the 16th to the 19th day after sowing. There are a number of the plants growing in the Botanic Gardens.

A paper was published in the third report of this society, on the introduction and cultivation of a new fruit by Mr. Guilfoyle, the kaki, or Chinese date plum (Diospyros kaki), which has since been naturalised and extensively grown both in this colony and in Queensland. The council would now direct the attention of the members to the cultivation of two species of Eugenia, bearing excellent edible fruits of agreeable flavour, and now naturalised in New South Wales, and growing and bearing a profusion of fruit in the Botanical Gardens. One is the Brazilian cherry (Eugenia micheli), a native of Brazil and Demerara, and is also cultivated in Martinique under the name of Cayenne Cherry. It is a handsome evergreen, and one in the Botanic Gardens is about 20 feet high. The other is the Pittanga (Eugenia uniflora) from South America. It bears a red fruit of a peculiar terebinthous flavour, not unpleasant, being subacid and grateful and well calculated to allay thirst. It is a graceful tree, and those in the Botanic Gardens are from 14 to 16 feet high.

Mr. C. Brady has succeeded in naturalising the Japanese silkworm. Eggs were received from Melbourne in December, 1866, some of which were given to Mr. Brady, and in March, 1867, he sent cocoons to the society. Mr. Brady has submitted the following statement respecting them:—

"In compliance with the rule which asserts the propriety and expediency of persons who may have received animals, seeds, &c., from the society for experiment or culture so to do, I have now in conclusion of communications dated 25th March, and 24th April, 1867, to report on the Japan silkworm's eggs placed in my charge.

"The three cartoons were all of the sulphur-coloured varieties—small sized cocoons of fine silk, but very troublesome to wind off—difficult to wind, not on account of the mere fineness, but by reason of the very frequent breaks in the staple. The caterpillars from each cartoon were of very mixed character, some quite darkly mottled, others speckled more or less lightly, and others wholly free from any marks whatever. None were good reelers. I have bred three generations in each season, and although the whole were uniformly healthy and apparently free from any disease, and the worms vigorous as well as easily managed, they have not improved in the same proportion as other varieties and races of my stock, especially the East Indian and the yet more valuable kinds from Europe. I paired some of the Japan ones, those of a sort together, particularly the dark-coloured ones, with result an increase in the general size of the cocoon, and also some improvement in the reeling quality, but far short of what I have obtained with other breeds. I effected several crosses between these and other varieties with but little apparent advantage; but time has not yet afforded opportunity to determine how far it may be desirable to continue to use them. The pure white Japan stock I obtained from other sources bear somewhat the same characteristics as to size, frequency of reproduction and fineness of quality—the cocoons reeled with fewer interruptions than the sulphur coloured, and the silk was much stronger, more bright and elastic, but the caterpillars were more delicate and difficult to rear and the moths very much less prolific—besides, I ought to say the cocoons were much inferior in size and profit to the produce of either French or Italian worms of the same brilliant colour—the Japan white seemed nearly a pure race.

"My experience with your Japan equally with every other variety of mulberry silkworm convinces me that at any rate as far as the climate of Australia is concerned the true principles to proceed upon in breeding are first to breed in and in from already fine-bred races by careful selections, and to appeal to nature, especially in the matter of food for the restorative and strengthening qualities, which, together with our admirable climate, tend to renew, or rather to create afresh, that animal vigour which seems to have worn out in some countries, and secondly with cross breeds to look with yet severer scrutiny than with pure breeds, for one or two pairs from every laying which may afford expectation of satisfactory result. Attention to these considerations, together with scrupulous observance of extreme cleanliness and discrimination in management will, I am sure, not fail to establish in these colonies sound and valuable stock of all the best descriptions of silkworms, and possibly may produce new races which may have value as seed for other countries, not so happily situated as this in respect to climate, as well as cheap and abundant food."

The Angora goats in the possession of Mr. Black, of Muswellbrook, are increasing in number, and the wool produced is of a fine quality, and of great length of staple. Mr. Black, a short time since, forwarded to the Council 14 lbs. of the wool, which had been taken from five female goats, but the average is from 4 to 5 lbs. each. This sample has been sent to England for the purpose of ascertaining its commercial value.

It was the intention of the Council to publish with this report the important papers read at the monthly meetings on the Ailantus Silkworm by Mr. Brady, and on the Oyster Fisheries by Mr. Emerson, but it has been deemed unnecessary to do this, as the former has been published with additional information for the grower in a more extended form, in a pamphlet printed by the Government for circulation, and Mr. Emerson's paper was printed by the Society in a separate form, soon after its delivery for distribution to the members of both Houses of Parliament to furnish them with information previous to the introduction of a bill for the regulation of Oyster Fisheries. An Act has since been passed which it is expected will be of great benefit.

The Council regret that although plants of various kinds, together with valuable birds and animals, have been distributed to members, as shown by the several reports, the recipients have not, except in one or two cases, made any report as to their success or failure in rearing them. As the society has been established for the purpose of introducing and distributing rare and important birds, plants, &c., and when naturalised to leave their propagation to private enterprise, it is necessary that the Council should be informed at intervals of the success or failure that may have resulted from the efforts of those to whom the distributions have been made.

In conclusion, it may be stated that, as the society does not receive any pecuniary aid from the Government as similar societies do in the neighbouring colonies, it is dependent solely on that derived from public subscriptions, which it will be seen from the treasurer's statement is very limited. The council are consequently very much restricted in their operations at present.

The Secretary next read the balance sheet, from which it appeared that the balance at present at the credit of the society was £115 18s. 11d.

Mr. Charles Moore moved the adoption of the report. He said that he felt extreme regret that the society was not now so prosperous as he had hoped to find it on his return from Europe. He had been a member of the council, and in common with the other members had worked most zealously in its behalf; but it was to the strenuous exertions of his friend Dr. Bennett that he more particularly wished to refer, but for whom he did not believe that the society could have been carried on. The object of the society—the introduction and diffusion of animals, plants, &c.—could not be fairly carried out excepting at great expense, and it, therefore, became indispensable that the public should support it by their subscriptions.

Mr. Cassells seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was then put and unanimously agreed to.

Dr. A'Beckett moved the next resolution, which was to the following effect,—"That the officers of the society be—Vice-president: Sir W. Macarthur. Council: Dr. G. Bennett, Mr. J. B. Bossley, Hon. James Byrnes, M.L.A., Mr. Charles Campbell, Mr. Thomas Charles, Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. Hemming, Mr. J. F. Josephson, M.L.A, Dr. Moffit, Mr. Charles Moore, Hon. J. B. Wilson, M.L.A., and Rev. R. W. Young. Honary Secretary: Dr. George Bennett. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. W. Thomas. Auditors: Mr. George Thorne, and Mr. Thomas Hale." He regretted that the society was not supported as it should be, because it was calculated to do a great deal of good. He knew instances in which the suggestions and information given by the society had proved of great advantage.

Mr. Brady seconded the motion. He said that much of the success he had achieved was due in the main to the society, and particularly to Dr. Bennett. But for the society, this colony would not have taken the lead as it had done in a product which would in the course of a few years have a very large influence on the monetary interests of the country.

The resolution was put and agreed to.

The chairman was requested to ask his Excellency the Governor to consent to become the president of the society.

Mr. Brady read the subjoined paper respecting the treatment of the Aliant silkworm:—"The close of a second season gives both occasion and matter to note on the acclimatisation of the ailant silkworm in Australia. As a useful and necessary, though laborious, item of information, I every day without fail, from the opening of the season with the spring in October, 1867, counted and set apart the moths and eggs, and thus ascertained that during October the average number of fertile eggs laid by the moths was 241; in November, 150; in December, 186; in January, 1868, 248; and in February, 301. Taking all the moths together every day that coupled during those five months, the average number of eggs was 219 per pair throughout, reckoning continuously; illness and absence prevented my making the exact record further. During the season three whole generations have gone through each an entire course, while a few have successfully completed a fourth generation. The finest moths and worms were those of the second and third generations, and throughout the cocoons were larger, better shaped, and more uniform in quality than was the case in the first season. The moths generally were finer and more thoroughly domesticated, and the males particularly were superior to the first imported; the eggs were more numerous. On one occasion, the highest this season, a single female laid in one night 319 eggs, the following night 84, which were remarkable as being larger (an exceptional case) than those laid the first night; on the third night 48, which were yet finer than the second night's; on the fourth night, 49. Observing that she still had apparently more eggs, I effected a coupling with a second male, and on the following night she laid 14 more eggs, equal in all to 514, the largest number I have ever actually counted, though in several other instances I had reason to believe the numbers were not inferior. During the first season the largest number of eggs obtained from one female was 365; in the earlier part of this season 413, and more recently 514. It is noteworthy that in several instances the eggs laid were of a clear ivory white, free from any markings or discolorations; the first lot I noticed was placed aside—the eggs all hatched, and became good worms. Other occupations engaging my time, I could not follow the lot through the course; but several other females laying pure white eggs, I was able to observe that they proved quite as good as the ordinary dirty-looking speckled eggs. Although the average number of eggs rendered by each pair as mentioned above is highly satisfactory, it does not represent the utmost possible, for this average comprises in the reckoning all failures and shortcomings; and it should be said that on many instances, especially during the prevalence of strong dry winds and sudden chills, some moths truly fecundated did not lay any eggs at all, or only a few. I tried the cæsarian operation of taking out the unlaid eggs from some of the dead moths, and in a number of instances succeeded in rearing from them healthy caterpillars, which went through all their stages of maturity. At first these experiments were all failures, principally from being too long delayed, and sometimes from want of care or skill; but latterly success became the rule, as I found out what to expect, and when and how to look for it. The eggs nearest the punt, or point of deposit, were almost always saved—(they are not estimated in the average above stated.) To my surprise, I found washing these eggs was attended with benefit, but those more remotely placed in the ovary were very generally only imperfectly fertilised—a corroboration, I think, of the opinion I have expressed before of the importance of a high excellence in the male and also an indication of the true nature of the fluttering movements of both male and female (whether sole or coupled) and of the benefit of thorough domestication, for the tamest moths of both sexes were always the largest, the handsomest, most easily managed, and most profitable. I frequently set fresh second moths to the females after the first laying, and sometimes before laying, and this double banking was attended with uniform good results; seldom did females so treated fail to yield their full complement of eggs. The blue caterpillars are much more numerous throughout this season than last; they were uniformly strong, but I did not observe any so large as the caterpillars of the ordinary colours, nor have I been able to ascertain satisfactorily whether or not colour and size are independent of sex. I may remark that the ailant cocoons of the first year after the introduction of the stock into Australia, when empty, usually manifested by the appearance of the neck or place of exit that the moth had emerged, a quantity of the fluff or down being generally perceptible—this season there has been little apparent difference in the orifice whether the moth has emerged or not. Considering that the moths were much larger in bulk, and more fully charged, I regard this fact as a most satisfactory evidence of superior physical power in the succession. As to the relative quantity of silk rendered, I have not had time to spare to investigate, but I may say that the empty cocoons are quite as large and weighty as European samples in my possession. It is remarkable, as a further result of the effect of domestication, that very many of the caterpillars are now much less lavish in expending their silk in securing the cocoon and the leaflet or leaf-stalks to the stem than was the case at first here, and is undoubtedly the rule elsewhere. I should be very glad if gentlemen who are making acquaintance with this new staple, ailantine, will independently note what they may observe or their experience may reveal, and give what attention they can to matters of this nature, so interesting and useful to the farmer and naturalist. The pure white ailant cocoons were more numerous relatively to the brown ones this season than last, and as I have never yet heard of naturally white ailantine being grown in any other country. I entertain some hopes that if we are so fortunate as to have opportunity to breed in and in from the few now secured, we may establish a new and eventually yet more valuable race; the silver white cocoons were small but of fine grain and texture. It is not improbable that the special quality of some ailanthus plants, and their situation, light, or shelter, and the consequently modified secretions of the caterpillar, may have caused this remarkable quality; still I have found these white cocoons in various localities, they were mostly coincident in point of time, but whether from the same origin or not I could recall no reliable evidence to determine. As to silk, the real matter in the growth of raw material (cocoons whether from mulberry or from ailanthus) in this country is to produce in bulk abundantly a good yet small priced article of commerce at an extremely low rate, and by an exceedingly cheap mode; to accomplish this we have at hand every element of success, if, indeed, we may include the will to accomplish this success. Firstly, the climate offers the strongest evidence, in what has been done for several years continuously, that the rearing of silkworms, not only indoors, but also out of doors, may be carried on in Australia with the best prospect of not merely obtaining but surpassing the highest results known in any country. Secondly, we know by experience that food for silkworms of all species and varieties with which we are acquainted, whether tame or wild, can be raised, without fail, in this country—notwithstanding droughts and floods—in prolific abundance; and with cheap land, the roughest and readiest means of appliances cannot but adequately reward the enterprising with a certain return; largely proportionate indeed compared with other industries requiring—which silk does not—great outlay of capital, and withal subject to much risk of short crops if prices are good, and of low or no prices at all if abundant. Thirdly, the employment of growing silk need not interfere with other occupations, but may greatly aid the development of present industries in providing a resource bringing ready money—whether in large or small degree, yet ready money—thus affording a reliance independent of glut or scarcity; and, lastly, the payment for this crop being derived from abroad, the money obtained is absolutely so much capital gained to the individual grower and to the colony. Silk is the staple to give plenty and content to the farmer—if it is possible for anything to content "the poor man"—to the squatter, and to persons engaged on squatting stations, an ever ready and manageable addition to their produce and wages, which need cost them little or nothing more than the exercise of some common sense; while to the trading and banking interests, which concern us all, every twenty shillings' value of silk grown and exported is £1 capital clean gain in aid of every trade, manufacture, or interest whatsoever, whether of import, or of native industry already established within the colony.

Mr. Cassells desired to add his testimony to the usefulness of the society, and he hoped that it would still continue its operations. Although, as had been pointed out by Mr. Moore, the acclimatisation of animals was attended with great expense, plants were more easily obtainable, and might prove to be more valuable than animals themselves. We heard parents wondering what they could do with their children, and at the same time capitalists were afraid of commencing new industries on account of the scarcity of labour. The two complaints were inconsistent; but still we certainly did require new spheres of labour. Cotton appeared to be profitably produced in Queensland by the labour of man alone, and surely in this colony silk might be produced at a profit without the labour of women and children. He hoped that there would be some mode of getting at the Government, and inducing them to give a bonus for the production of silk. We had now had four months almost without rain; and it was important that we should encourage industries which should be tolerably independent of the vicissitudes of climate. He could not conceive of any thing more easy of cultivation than the mulberry and the ailanthus, or that would better meet the peculiarities of our climate.

Mr. Moore said that he observed when travelling in the South of France and in some parts of Portugal the mulberry was grown in hedgerows so that it was useful both for shelter and for its leaves. He was satisfied from his knowledge of this climate that it was immeasurably superior to any other for the culture of silk. Both the mulberry and the ailantus flourished to perfection; indeed, he might say, of the ailanthus, that having got it into the ground, the difficulty was to get it out again. It was important that they should be kept short, so that leaves might be easily obtained.

In answer to a question put by a gentleman, he said that for three summers and two winters he had had silkworms of the mulberry breed in every stage; and during the whole of that period of over 700 days, he had had silk every day, without a single exception. In addition to this we had been able to eliminate the disease which was such a serious drawback in other countries. He had had the mulberry from early spring up to the present time. There was thus no want of food, but the ailanthus was better still. He had eaten the ailantus as bare as a walkingstick two or three times and yet they had lived and started again. The actual value of the silk now annually consumed in Europe alone ranged very close upon ninety millions sterling, and there was an increasing demand for it. Wool was now the grand stand-bye of the colony, but he believed that silk would have a very great effect in stopping the downward value of wool. The production of silk might be carried on side by side with the production of wool, and would do more than any other thing to put the country in a sound financial position.

Mr. Moore called attention to a plant of Cinchona officinalis, from Ceylon. This variety was grown in the hilly parts of the island, and was superior to others. It would bear a great degree of cold, and the soil that it required was a rich loam. He thought that there were parts of the Blue Mountains where the tree would flourish admirably, and where plantations would ultimately yield an ample return for the capital invested.

The Rev. R. W. Young moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Bennett for his energetic efforts on behalf of the society and of acclimatisation in this colony.

Dr. Moffit seconded the motion.

The Chairman, in putting the motion, wished to add his testimony to the services of Dr. Bennett, but for whom he thought the society would have collapsed ere this.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and very cordially agreed to.

Dr. Bennett briefly and appropriately acknowledged the compliment.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the business of the evening.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your leading columns of Thursday last, referring to the unsuccessful attempt to introduce the growth of cotton made by the New South Wales Association, under the management of that distinguished agriculturist Colonel De Coin, you remark "It was little thought that the last we should hear of that matter would be an action brought against one of the members of the Association to compel him to pay up £40, his share of the loss. Yet so it has been."

As this allusion is to the recent action before the Supreme Court in which I was defendant, and as I do not think you put the matter in a fair light, perhaps you will allow me to make a few observations on the case, from which I am confident you will see that matters are not precisely as you have stated them to be. In the first place, I must protest against my being held to have been a member of that association, in so far as the arrangements with, and operations conducted by, Colonel De Coin were concerned, from which the loss now to be made up resulted. The association was formed, its plans were taken, and the losses were as good as incurred long before I was asked to join.

I was prevailed on to add my name to the list of members by its being represented that it would be of great service to the association if I and others in this district should do so, and that no loss could possibly accrue to us from any past arrangements.

Of course, if the association had proceeded further with the experiment, under different management, I should never have considered that I would not be responsible for my proportion of that expenditure; but I emphatically deny that any "share" of the previous loss can justly be put down to me. Doubtless, the sum named by you for the information of your readers, namely, forty pounds, is a small sum; but there is more in this matter than more money (twenty times the amount have been ungrudgingly lost by me in experiments of a similar kind within the past few years), and I am not afraid that those who know me will imagine for a moment that I would allow myself to be involved in all the trouble and annoyance of a lawsuit for so petty an amount.

Your allusion to the result of the late law proceedings shows that it is a fine thing to have the letter of the law on one's side. In such circumstances almost any menace is safe, but you do not need to be to be told that honour and equity are not always on that side. In my view, the late verdict does not alter the case, morally, in the least. It merely shows that if people are only unsuspicious, and trustful enough, they may sometimes be entrapped by those whose character, as it placed them above suspicion, should also have been a security against their taking an advantage through the betrayal of this trustfulness.

I remain, Sir, yours &c.,
JOHN NOWLAN.

Elah, Hunter River, 30th May.

BUSH DOCTORS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I see that a country doctor has written on the same subject as that on which I addressed you a short time ago. I do not know whether I should count him as an ally, or ought to look upon him as a foe; for, while he in his opening sentence acknowledges that some Act, such as I have suggested, is necessary, he dwells chiefly on the criticisms which are sometimes passed by the general public on the doctors, and on the principle of eleemosynary aid for the purpose of supplying medical assistance to the poor. Now, in a model community it might be very wise and very right to leave all such cases to the charity of the public. But, unfortunately, as the Millennium has not yet arrived, it is a painful fact that there are thousands who die annually in the bush whose lives might be saved if they were able to call in medical aid, and who perish because some of their neighbours are unable, and others unwilling, to bear the expense. In India, where I resided some time, it is customary on the hills for the coffee planters to form themselves into an association and engage the services of a medical man for the labourers engaged on their plantations, and I think that something of the kind might be done here by the squatters; but, as I imagine it would be a matter of difficulty to arrange this, it would be infinitely better if the State would step in, and by some assessment provide the funds by which a district doctor might be found in every town. The question is one which is of increasing importance every day. The country is being dotted, by the action of the Free Selection Act, with small settlers, who often are barely able to live from hand to mouth, and when they fall sick it is a matter of impossibility for them to obtain medical aid, when the charge is from five to seven guineas a visit. I do not believe that my own district is worse than any others, or that the medical men are more demanding, and I fully allow that the doctrine which we parsons often feel is a very necessary one, "that the workman is worthy of his hire," equally applies to a doctor; but I know this, that when in many settlers' houses I have mentioned this subject, and expressed my intention of writing to you on the subject, I have been met with the universal reply, "Ah! Sir, that is what is wanted; it is a shame for Government not to do something." I am fully aware that there is too great a tendency to lean upon Government for many things in this colony, but I think that this is an occasion where a wise Government should exercise a paternal care over a people whom they have attracted from home to scatter broadcast in the lonely bush.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
A BUSH PARSON.

FIRE ON SHIPBOARD.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I crave a small space in your columns for some further remarks on the above subject.

My unpractised pen can never emulate that of "W. J." which, like the cork leg of the legend, seems to run away with its owner, and we behold him wallowing and floundering in seas of type, flinging about witticisms and quotations, doubtless to his great contentment.

To revert to "W.J.'s" second letter, in which he is very jocular over my statement as to the condition of some of the bales after discharge: If "W. J." is so ignorant of the property of wool as a non-conductor, as not to know that the heat of a bale might be in a state of active combustion while the outside would be cool, I leave him to the merry crackling of his thorns, and will argue no more on that head.

His theory as to the disappearance of the wool bale requires little comment. It will be apparent to your readers that a bale of wool in such a state of combustion as to heat the hoops to redness would require little more reciprocal "aid" from the iron; but, as he asks, *Why* was the ship not in a general blaze? and *why* the fire proceeded only so far? I will tell him. 1st. The ship *was* in a general blaze; and 2nd, The spread of the fire was arrested, not by the non-combustibility of the wool, but by the circumstance that some of the holes cut in the deck, and through which water was poured, happened to be exactly over the burning spot—which was finally extinguished by the sinking of the ship.

His reiteration of his absurd and impracticable views as to a Trunkway and its use—can be accounted for by his own admission, that he had never been in the hold of a ship. I desire to make no further remarks on that head.

This is the last letter on the subject I shall trouble you with—the last shot from my clumsy artillery. I hope for no annihilating effect in a case where Palliser's chilled shot would fail to penetrate the crust of snug self-conceit, and we have the assertion of wise men of old—that even mortar has been brought to bear on one class of people without effect.

Respectfully taking my leave of "W. J.,"

I am, Sir, yours &c.,
A. M.

Sydney, 3rd June.

THE LOG NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Now that a terrible accident with loss of life has resulted, surely it is high time that the dangerous and very inconvenient practice of logging road should be done away with. It is all very well to say, that the state of the road had nothing to do with the late accident to the Bathurst coach; but if there is any truth in the account in Tuesday's *Herald*, this statement is simply untrue, and the immediate though not the primary cause, is clearly to be found in the guard logs, with which the road was more than half dammed up.

The excuse made for this nuisance—it is really nothing less—is that new metal will never get pressed down unless vehicles are forced on to it. Now, in the first place, there are such things in the world as rollers, which, with proper blinding, might be made to consolidate a road as soon as laid; and, in the second, it does very little good to a new-made road to use it in dry weather, and as soon as rain comes drivers will generally choose the metal without being forced. Moreover, the logs being left after the road is hardened, all the traffic is forced on to the metal, the feet of cattle are destroyed, horses legs are injured by the continual jar on the unyielding stone, and the metalling itself is worn out much sooner than it would be if free side roads were left.

Surely the object of road-making is not to confine travellers to one narrow track, but to give them the benefit of as much of the whole chain-width as can be made available.

It would be well if those who have the management of roads would only ask the opinion of mail-drivers on this precious system of logging.

This accident should also serve as a warning in another way. I allude to the disgraceful state in which public coaches are allowed to run on the most dangerous roads. This is not the first time a break has carried away, yet everything is allowed to depend on it; breeching is hardly ever to be seen.

M.

June 3rd.

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I wish to bring under the notice of the Railway authorities, through the medium of your valuable journal, the great inconvenience to which passengers are subject through the paucity of railway porters in attendance at the ticket platform, in Sydney, on the up train arriving at 8.38 a.m. We are detained in close carriages, locked in, for over seven minutes each morning, while one porter, together with the guard of the train, perambulate the platform from end to end, leisurely taking tickets, thus detaining passengers who wish to be in business by 9 o'clock, and cannot owing to this irregularity.

PUNCTUALITY.

RAILWAY IRREGULARITIES.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—I saw in the *Herald* last week a notice of the irregularities in the departure of the third morning train from Newtown for Sydney, which for a considerable time past have been of daily occurrence. I had hoped, with other sufferers, that this notice would have produced some change for the better. I am sorry to say, however, that there has been no such change. To-day, for instance, the train was nineteen minutes behind time. To-morrow it may be still later. Will nothing induce the railway authorities to "abate" this "nuisance?"

SEASON TICKET.

Newtown, 3rd June.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Mr. Luckie asserted that his Church "had always interpreted" a certain passage of Holy Scripture as giving a claim to the priest "to supervise secular instruction."

I denied that his Church had ever given such an interpretation of the passage—and asked for the proof.

So challenged, he is unable to refer to the interpretation. There is no such thing. It is only, then, a convenient opinion of a party for its own ends pretending conscience. Nay, Mr. Luckie, in deducing such a claim from the passage, disobeys his own Church—for he is bound by the creed of Pius IV., in which he is restricted in interpretation of Scripture to "that sense which Holy Mother the Church has held, and does hold; neither will I ever take or interpret them otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers." If, then, the Church has never interpreted the passage as giving a right to supervise secular instruction, what right has Mr. Luckie so to interpret it—not to speak of the wrong of attributing to the Church an interpretation which she has never given?

His Church *does* claim infallibility in *spiritual* things, and although *we* repudiate it, we willingly give our taxes to schools, allowing and inviting Mr. Luckie, and other priests, to give religious instruction in all schools to those who believe in them and their claims—and upon the character of this instruction there are no restrictions—if any one desire besides this, to seek to modify or Romanise *secular* teaching, we must not be asked to pay for it; let those who prefer it support the system; they are not fettered, nor we.

I must say that Mr. Luckie's remark about my translation of μαθητεύσατε = "disciplize," or "make disciple of," does not promise much for a claim to infallibility in seculars. Is he really under the impression that the translation is mine, or new? Nay, could not he have turned to his Douay Bible and have seen it in the note "to disciple?" In other words, to make converts whom they were afterwards to teach "to observe all things, whatsoever I have commanded," which did not certainly include reading writing, and arithmetic. It seems all Greek to Mr. Luckie.

ZACHARY BARRY.

SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

(From the Bombay Gazette, March 31.)

Now that the English Press has begun to advocate the construction of a submarine cable between England and India, with a view to the establishment of independent telegraphic communications between the two countries, the official opposition which it has hitherto encountered, and still encounters, may be expected rapidly to give way. It surpasses the comprehension of most ordinary mortals why the English Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, should be as impervious as it is to the advantages of a line of communication entirely its own, connecting the mother country with her great Eastern Empire. Perhaps the national habit of scouting the possibility of danger till the danger has actually come and can be no longer disbelieved in, has something to do with the apathy in which every successive Government has been allowed to indulge on the question of perfecting communication with the outlying portions of the Empire, and on many other questions of equally imperial importance. We have to accept this as the first of all facts relating to the political future—that the Eastern question is not settled, that it cannot be settled without war, and that Europe is in yearly dread of some terrific outbreak in connection with it which will set all Europe in a blaze. This is the only Continental difficulty which would inevitably draw England into war, unless she is to renounce all the policy which has guided her movements in the past; and when she enters the struggle it will be with the conviction that she is staking her existence as a leading power, and must be ready to surrender the last drop of her blood to maintain intact a highway of communication with her Eastern dependencies. Our danger, therefore, is clear and appreciable. We do not know the manner or the time when it will come, or what great or little occasion will call it forth; but we know where we have to meet it, and like so many wise virgins we should have our oil in our lamps, and be prepared for encountering it when it arrives. It is obvious that England ought, in such a crisis of her destiny, to be able to communicate instantly with all her great possessions. Upon her ability to this the fate of a campaign may depend. She may have assistance to call for, a great plan of operations to carry out, or instructions to issue; she may have a cry for help to respond to, and must in a great emergency naturally desire to know how it is faring with her Asiatic Empire. As our only channel of communication with Asia is through a wire over which England has no control, it just comes to this, that the moment the Eastern question is opened, she is shut helplessly off from all communication with India. The time in which the Empire is engaged in a deadly struggle for existence is not a time for constructing telegraphic wires or laying submarine cables, and for all purposes whatever, so far as England would be concerned, the present line and the contemplated line from Nordeney might as well not exist.

This single fact, that, in the event of a European war in which England is engaged, her telegraphic communication with India will be instantly stopped, raises the construction of a purely English submarine cable along the route of the overland mail steamers to the height of an essentially Imperial question. She ought to have such a cable though a single commercial message should never run along it, so vital is it to the interests of the Empire. If capitalists would not come forward and make it (which happily they are willing to do) she ought to make it out of public funds contributed by herself and those of her dependencies conjointly interested in its construction. As a great political undertaking, the object of which would be to bind the distant parts of the Empire into such a close identity that they would become as it were one living body instead of, as they are, a multitude of scattered and unconnected parts, the construction of an English telegraph between England, India, and the Asiatic colonies would not only be a work to which the most captious of critics could state no legitimate objection, but one whose neglect by Government is positively dangerous and a tampering with the most vital concerns of the Empire. But when we add to all these reasons the popularity of such a work on merely commercial grounds, and the certainty of a large revenue being derivable from the general public, who would have occasion to use the cable, the remissness of successive English Governments to take the initiative in projecting the undertaking becomes doubly culpable. Even the initiative, however, may be dispensed with, for the promoters of a public company have been thundering at the gates of the India Office for many months to induce Sir Stafford Northcote to grant merely the small privilege of a guarantee of 5 per cent on the capital to be expended in laying the cable. One might have thought that a Government who understood its duty in the matter would have closed eagerly with a proposal at once to find the capital, incur all the trouble, and put the Government and the public in possession of a line which, in spite of all the convulsions that might shake Europe, would yet keep England in assured possession of a means of communicating with her Asiatic territories. "The principle laid down by the Imperial Government," said Sir Stafford the other night in the House of Commons, "with respect to submarine telegraphs was, that it was not fit, in the present state of things, to advise a guarantee or subsidy, but that it was better to give facilities in the way of surveying and in other modes." Thus far he seems to have been enunciating the views of the Imperial Government alone, for elsewhere we find him saying, "Whenever the attention of the Government of India had been called to the subject, they had admitted that another line was much to be desired; but it was not the opinion of the Government of India that they had a right to burden the revenue of India with any guarantee or subsidy to establish such a communication, and it was obvious that the expense of any line of telegraphic communication between India and England, if borne by Government subsidy or guarantee at all, ought to be borne, not by India exclusively, but by India and the Imperial Government." It is to be hoped that the present protracted interruption in the cable will induce the Ministry to reconsider their policy. They have certainly, under the light of this new experience, an opportunity of withdrawing from a position which is neither marked by broad statesmanship nor by common prudence. Sir Stafford Northcote congratulates himself on the improved communication which will be opened up next year by the new concession through Prussia, Turkey, and Russia. But is it not humiliating that England should see foreign countries furthering or actually constructing lines of telegraph for the exclusive transmission of Indian messages, while she, who has the greatest of all interests in having perfect and independent communication with India, refuses point blank to lend the smallest modicum of aid to make herself independent of all the powers either of Europe or Asia? The proposed new line is only of use in time of peace. It travels the whole breadth of Prussia; it passes from the Prussian frontier through Poland to Odessa on the Black Sea; it traverses the Black Sea, and finally makes its way through Persia to Teheran. In time of peace the advantages of such a line, permitting a message to pass from England almost the whole way to India, or *vice versa*, without interception, are inestimable, but in time of war the line is worthless. The first blow struck in Europe would bring its operations to an end. This new line does not obviate the objection brought out in the Report of the Select Committee on Telegraphic Communication in 1866, where the danger to interruption from political causes was clearly pointed out. But it seems to be the chief function of Select Committees and Blue Books, to shelve questions rather than promote them; otherwise, how are we to account for the fact that twenty months ago a committee exposed severely the defects of our present methods of telegraphic communication with the East, and that their opinions seem to have no weight whatever with either a Tory or Liberal Government?

Post-Nuptial Impediments to Matrimony.—*Frazer's Magazine* says:—A girl need not give up all her amusements because she has captured a husband; but the young married woman who is to be seen, night after night, racing down a ball-room with whiskered pandours and fierce hussars, must find difficulty in attending to her household duties in the morning. Ten to one the husband breakfasts by himself, or in company with the newspaper *only*; not a bad substitute, it may be, for a wife who is not half-awake, and cross from weariness and want of sleep. There is no reason why the married sister should dress more dowdily than the unmarried; but the hideously extravagant fashions of dress which prevail in good society are too often caricatured and burlesqued by the young English wife. The matron now-a-days quite eclipses the maiden. She flirts more industriously; she waltzes more violently; she dresses more outrageously. "Hang it?" said D——, the other day, speaking of a well-known beauty, who has not ceased to reign, "she knows as much slang as a cabman, she drinks as much as a fish, only it's curaçoa, she wears a dress which the French police would exclude from the Jardin Mabille; and it's for a jade like this that you ask me to give my crust of bread and liberty—my shilling whist and my pipe. Not if I know it." D—— is a cynical philosopher; but I suspect that in some respects his sketch is not much overdrawn.

THE NAPOLEONIC TITLE TO THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 27th March, observes:—

A Government paper, the *Etendard*, expresses great astonishment and dissatisfaction at the impression produced by the Imperial pamphlet—*Les Titres de la Dynastie Napoléonienne*. It says that there never yet was any production less calculated to provoke animadversion or attack, to awaken political passions or the violence of political parties. This is going too far. There has been nothing violent or passionate in the comments made by the Press on the pamphlet. There was simply surprise, and perhaps regret, caused by the ostentatious display of "*titres*" which, to be judged fairly, should be subjected to tests furnished by history. In every account there is the debtor as well as creditor side. All the pamphlet did was to give the credit—that is the votes given to the First Napoleon as Consul and Emperor, and the critics were perfectly justified in setting forth the debit. Now, if it takes credit for the votes which made General Bonaparte Consul for ten years, Consul for life, and finally Emperor, his overthrow, and his overthrow by France, may be put to his debit. The Imperial pamphlet has spoken of his being overthrown by "the foreigner" exclusively, and not by the French people. To this Napoleon himself gives a conclusive answer, for he said in his parting address—"France herself has desired new destinies. Be faithful to the new Sovereign whom France has chosen;" and had the votes of the nation been taken in 1814, it is most likely that the balance of the account would not have been in his favour. It seems absurd in the present day to deny that it was the boundless and selfish ambition of Napoleon which led to the two invasions of France, or to affirm that his fall was brought about by the coalition of hostile parties, as the Government print would persuade us. Napoleon declared that France desired another Government; and the men whom his insatiable and selfish ambition had forced to become his adversaries were the men of his own choice, and assuredly were neither republicans nor Legitimists. The *Etendard* forgets the decree deposing him drawn up by his own Senators, and their proclamation of the 2nd of April 1814:—

"Frenchmen! On emerging from civil dissension you chose for your chief a man who appeared on the theatre of the world with an air of grandeur. You reposed in him all your hopes; those hopes have been deceived; on the ruins of anarchy he has founded only despotism. He was bound in gratitude to, at least, become a Frenchman with you; he has not done so. He has never ceased to undertake, without aim or motive, unjust wars, like an adventurer impelled by thirst for glory. In a few years he has destroyed at once your wealth and your population. Every family is in mourning, but he is regardless of our calamities. Possibly he still dreams of his gigantic designs, even after unheard-of reverses have punished in so signal a manner his pride and his abuse of victory. He has shewn himself not even capable of reigning for the interests of his despotism. He has destroyed all that he wished to create. He has believed in no other power but that of force. Force now overwhelms him,—the just retribution of mad ambition."

TORPEDOES.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

One has heard very little lately of that costly system of fortifications which was adopted in a time of panic for the defence of the sea approaches to our dockyard and naval arsenal at Portsmouth. It is to be presumed, however, that following the routine with which the official mind is imbued, the present Administration are treading in the footsteps and perpetuating the blunders of their predecessors. Our neighbours on the other side of the Channel, instead of building forts in many fathoms water, have rightly come to the conclusion that to destroy the thin and defenceless bottom plating of a ship is preferable to punching a hole *or so* in her thick armour, and in this, as in most other matters of the kind, have certainly gained a march on us by the adoption of the probably more efficient and decidedly inexpensive torpedo for the defence of their five great naval arsenals, Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon. These torpedoes, which are so arranged that they can be exploded instantly by an electrical apparatus of Austrian invention, are of sufficient size to disable, if not to sink, any ship against which their powers may be directed.

It is now several years since a series of experiments took place on the Medway, near Chatham, in the presence of the then Board of Admiralty, for the purpose of determining the efficiency of the torpedo as a destructive engine of war; the official reports are no doubt to be found duly docketed and pigeon-holed in the office of the Comptroller of the Navy at Whitehall. On the occasion to which we refer, a wooden vessel of considerable tonnage, the Terpsichore, was sunk in the space of two minutes by the explosion of a torpedo containing some 50 lb. of powder; and on her being examined in the dry dock to which she was afterwards removed, it was found that not only was her bottom of plank blown in for about half her length amidships, but that her beams and decks were started, and that every wrought iron knee connecting the beams with the side of the ship was broken across. From this it was justly concluded that the same or a slightly increased charge of powder would suffice to make such a hole in the plating of an iron ship as would cause her to sink as rapidly as the Terpsichore did. Moreover, even supposing that the vessel possessed an inner skin, there is scarcely any doubt but that the explosive force of the powder would be sufficient to rupture that, and thus admit the water into the ship itself. One would have thought that, considering the favourable nature of the experiments, some action would have been taken in the matter, more particularly as the official reports were understood to speak very highly of the invention. But with that procrastination which recently lost us the Konig Wilhelm, nothing has been done. Some time after the experiments took place at Chatham similar ones were made in France; but, unlike our own, these have not been barren. As we have already stated, torpedoes were long since practically adopted as a means of defence for the great naval arsenals of the empire; but a further and more important step has been taken. The Minister of Marine has ordered the creation of a school in the port of Toulon for the express study of everything connected with torpedoes. The school will be held on board the Louis XIV., under the direction of Captain Lefort, and the pupils, who will be taken from the gunners and armourers of the navy, will be taught the construction, use, and method of laying torpedoes. The instruction will be by means of actual experiment, to be made near the Isles of Hyères; and as soon as the pupils are sufficiently acquainted with this branch of their profession, they will be distributed among the various vessels of the fleet, for the purpose of becoming instructors themselves, and of spreading the knowledge of the use of these dangerous engines of war. The use which the Americans made of torpedoes is now a matter of history; but what is not so generally known is, that they have invented and constructed several vessels expressly designed for laying them. The French Government has also taken up this part of the subject, and, it will be remembered, exhibited in the late Exhibition a model of a submarine boat, worked by compressed air, and designed for attaching torpedoes to the bottoms of ships. It was stated at the time, we know not with what truth, that this boat was actually in course of construction at Rochefort. It would be too much to expect our own Government to do anything definite in the matter; but if they would only take the subject under consideration, it might, perhaps, prevent panic measures when a war breaks out.

Paper Boats.—Paper has been put to all sorts of good and bad uses, to the advantage or detriment of mankind; but the latest and most useful development of the medium of thought is its adaptability to boat-building purposes. It makes a craft for racing, exercise, and pleasure-boats unsurpassable in strength, solidity, and beauty. It offers a smooth and polished surface to the water unattainable by the old process of varnished and sand-papered bottoms. They are unusually dry, and unite the least weight with the maximum strength. Single shells are now constructed weighing, completely rigged, twenty-five to thirty-eight pounds. They are durable to an extreme. Mr. Waters is the inventor, and in the perfection of his ideas has been materially assisted by Walter Brown, who is a scientific boatbuilder as well as an accomplished oarsman.—*Wilkes's Spirit of the Times*, February 29.

Singular if True.—A Spanish lady has had in her employment for some time an English coachman—steady and well conducted. The latter has unexpectedly succeeded to £6000 a year. His mistress, on being informed of her faithful servant's good fortune, told him he was at full liberty to leave, but he implored to be allowed to remain, which has been granted, and at the present moment he can be seen driving his mistress round the "Lakes" in Paris with the same respect as when he was on his £10 per annum and board wages. It would not be surprising if the lady, who, it is said, is unmarried, would finish up the romance and give her hand to this romantic knight.—*Court Journal*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 3.

W. W. Smith, ship, 661 tons, Captain Stanton, from Liverpool 16th February. Smith, Brothers, and Co., agents.

Helen Macgregor (s.), 110 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 30th ultimo. Passengers—1 in the steerage. C. and N. E. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 3.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne.
Saxonia (s.), for Maryborough.
Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town.
H. M. S. Bonite, for New Caledonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 4.

Flying Cloud, Sir John Lawrence, for London; Freak, for New Caledonia; Jane Lockhart, for Baffle Creek; Urania, Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne; Christna, for Newcastle; Young Australia, for Baffle Creek.

CLEARANCES.—June 3.

City of Adelaide (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Clapperton, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. R. Fombey, Master Mayne, Messrs. B. Watson, H. E. King, W. W. Turner, Cresswell, J. M. Patterson, Mayne, Thompson, Clapperton, Saqui, Lyall, J. James, and 30 in the steerage.

Saxonia (s.), 248 tons, Captain Hirst, for Maryborough. Passengers—Miss Brown, Miss E. Niett, Miss M. O'Farrell, Mr. C. Power, and 12 in the steerage.

Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Mr. Henriques, and 5 in the steerage.

Freak, brig, 217 tons, Captain Linklater, for New Caledonia. Passenger—Mr. J. Smith.

Young Australia, schooner, 131 tons, Captain Griffen, for Baffle Creek. Passengers—Two in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 3.

Agenoria, from Shellharbour, with 20 kegs butter, 2 calves; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 422 tons coal; Lurline, from Wollongong, with 125 tons coal; Peacock, from Port Hacking, with 750 baskets shells; Williams (s.), from the Hunter River, with 47 bales hay, 32 casks tallow, 2 horses.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 3.

Annie D, for the Richmond River; Flying Cloud, Eureka, for Macleay River; Maid of Australia, for the Hawkesbury; Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Lurline, William and Ann, for Wollongong; J. G. Coleson, for the Manning River; Peacock, for Port Hacking

IMPORTS.—June 3.

W. W. Smith, from Liverpool: 173 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 226 rails, Railway Commissioner; 1 package, F. T. Rose; 200 hogsheads ale, Lorimer, Marwood, and Co.; 40 drums soda, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, A. Corne; 125 bundles wire, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 390 bundles wire, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 577 bars 272 bundles iron, 4 packages, J. Keep and Co.; 10 casks 109 cases whisky, W. Heron; 7 packages machinery, Union Bank; 70 packages, Myers and Cantor; 12 packages, Wolfen and Co.; 36 packages, P. and N. Z. Co.; 30,300 slates, 66 casks crystals, 850 sacks 46 tons salt, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 52 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 6 packages, E. Redout; 400 hogsheads ale, Campbell and Co.; 1 case, E. Maloney; 730 cases beer, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 58 flagstones, 94 packages, W. Cary; 40 drums soda, 29 hogsheads rum, 620 bags 20 tons salt, 30 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 3.

Eagle (s.), for Cleveland Bay, via Port Denison: 3 packages tobacco, 8 cases, J. Kohn and Co.; 2 quarter-casks wine, 10 half-chests tea, 1 case, Brodzisk; 32 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 50 cases kerosene, 31 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 12 cases 1 quarter-cask brandy, 20 cases geneva, 2 quarter-casks wine, 2 quarter-casks rum, 20 cases gin, 5 chests 13 half-chests tea, 30 bags sugar, 21 casks ale, 13 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 20 cases drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 2 chests tea, 4 bags sugar, 13 bags flour, 5 bags salt, 16 packages, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 3 packages, Thompson and Giles; 1 case, J. Vickery; 10 bags flour, 10 bags meal, Barker and Co.; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 1 package, Bank of New South Wales; 3 packages, D. M'Call; 5 packages, J. Keep; 1 case, Heydon; 1 package, Greville and Co.; 5 packages, Keep and Parsons; 25 packages, Burrows and Barnard; 2 cases, Wright and Smith; 9 packages, Friend and Co; 1 case, J. Clark; 12 packages Chinese goods, On Cheong; 1 case, W. H. Simpson; 66 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 14 packages, Alderson and Sons; 17 packages timber, 14 packages, Tucker and Co.; 4 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case hats, H. Woolnough; 6 packages, R. Gray; 20 bags flour, J. Wearne; 10 bags flour, Breillat and Co; 1 case, Cohen and Co; 120 bags flour, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 case, Row; 1 case, Stewart and Co.; 60 bags flour, H. Clarke; 5 packages plants, Baptist and Son; 1 package, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 2 cases, F. Bosse; 30 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 10 bags flour, 10 bags maize, J. Cameron.

Clarence (s.), for Brisbane: 3 hogsheads rum, D. Mitchell and Co.; 1 package tea, Brown and Co.; 1 case cigars, 35 kegs nails, 15 packages, H. Nelson; 25 cases brandy, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 320 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 57 bars 4 bundles iron, 1 buggy, 33 packages, J. Powell; 100 cases kerosene, 32 bundles hooping, 16 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 8 packages, W. Gleadow; 3 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.; 20 cases jam, M'Kanney; 16 cases, M. Moss and Co; 8 cases coffee, J. Macgregor; 19 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 8 bales paper, 3 packages, Cowan and Co.; 140 bundles hoop iron, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 2 cases, Keep and Parsons; 2 packages, C. K. Moore; 7 casks soda, 1 case mustard, A. Fairfax and Co.; 10 casks biscuit, Hardie and Mitchell; 20 packages, J. Keep; 2 bales leather, E. Vickery; 2 bales leather, Yates; 46 bags onions, 100 bags oats, 12 bales hay, Barker and Co.; 1 case, Shepherd and Co; 2 cases, J. Sands; 1 case, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 2 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 4 cases boots, E. Tebbutt; 1 case tobacco, K. T. Penfold; 1 package, Guilfoyle and Son; 1 case, W. Moffitt; 3 packages, M'Dermott; 1 case, Jacobs and Co.; 3 packages, H. P. Palser; 1 case, Farmer, Painter, and Pope; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers; 1 case, Baptist and Son; 1 case, Hilder and Abigail; 50 cases fruit, 6 bags carrots, H. Griffiths; 2 packages, J. de V. Lamb; 30 cases fruit, J. Pope; 35 cases fruit, H. Hargreaves; 1 case, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 10 bags onions, W. A. Clark and Co.; 6 kegs butter, 1 package, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 10 bags onions, 20 bags meal, S. Priestly; 20 bags flour, 9 bags onions, J. Cameron; 42 bags onions, 12 bags barley, Nipper and See; 18 bags onions, 30 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 4 cases, Matthews; 2 packages, Buckland.

Freak, for New Caledonia: 120 cases brandy, 1 quarter-cask spirits wine, 9 cases cigars, 17 packages tobacco, 130 bags rice, 99 packages ironmongery, 8 cheeses, 10 bags onions, 60 bags potatoes, 20 bags barley, 44 cases oilstores, 21 packages, C. Schweig and Co.; 182 bags rice, P. Boyer and Co.; 1 horse, 1500 barrels flour, 30 tons biscuit, 26 packages tobacco, 240 bags rice, 40 bundles wire, 22 bars 1 parcel iron, 50 tons coal, Currier, Hawke, and Co.; 1 case, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, 1 case cigars, 20 cases brandy, G. Moss; 1 quarter-cask wine, 5 casks beer, 8 bags sugar, 2 packages candles, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 20 cases geneva, 8 bags sugar, 13 cases oilstores, J. Frazer and Co.; 1 cask distilled spirits, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 7 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 3 packages drapery, 1 package tobacco, 20 packages, Biffin and Clarke; 8 cases colonial wine, 4 packages, F. Joly; 3 boxes drapery, 5 boxes soap, M. Mayers; 10 cases wine, 4 horses, 25 packages provisions, 1 buggy, 9 cases lobsters, 15 boxes candles, 5 cases jam, 7 cases chairs, 20 cases wine, 9 packages, J. B. Simmons.

Young Australia, for Baffle Creek: 243 empty casks, 2 kegs nails, 10 bags flour, 6 boxes soap, 23 cases hardware, 63 packages machinery, 10 bags potatoes, 71 bundles hoop iron, 16 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 2 cases stout, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 19 bags sugar, 5 bags rice, 3 packages, J. Barlow, 2 casks beer, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 35 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Calcutta.—By the John Temperley, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Melbourne.—By the Dandenong (s.), this day, at 11.30 a.m.

For Baffle Creek.—By the Young Australia, this day, at noon.

For London.—By the Flying Cloud, this day, at noon.

For New Caledonia.—By the Freak, this day, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

For London.—By the Sir John Lawrence, on Friday, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, June 3: City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane.

The Helen Macgregor (s.) left Grafton in company with the Ballina (s.) at 7 a.m. on Saturday, and crossed the bar at 4 p.m, with a light southerly wind; at 8 p.m. it came on to blow strong from the same quarter, with thick dirty weather and heavy rain, the engines being worked quite slow, and the vessel stood off an on. At daylight on Sunday she was abreast of the South Solitaries, and as the gale still continued she made for Trial Bay, and anchored at 6.30 p.m. Weighed again at 4 p.m. on Monday, and being short of coal, put into Newcastle at 5.10 p.m. on Tuesday, and left again at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, and arrived alongside the wharf, Sydney, at 4.30 p.m. same day. Her cargo comprises 900 bags maize, 16 cases eggs, 4 coops fowls, 1 coop ducks, 20 hides, 1 cask tallow, 4 bales wool, 245 bunches bananas, and sundries. The barque Dragon, and schooners Douglas, Boomerang, and City of Sydney were lying in the Clarence River, and the schooner Nambucca was in Trial Bay, weather-bound.

The City of Hobart (s.) sailed yesterday at 9 a.m., for Hobart Town via Twofold Bay; and the following steamers of the A.S.N. Co. cleared the Heads yesterday afternoon—City of Adelaide for Melbourne, Saxonia for Maryborough, and Balclutha for Rockhampton.

The W. W. Smith, from Liverpool, reached her anchorage yesterday, and is consigned to Messrs. Smith, Brothers. She brings a large cargo, and her commander, Captain Stanton, reports that she left Liverpool on the 16th February, and passed the Tuscan light on the 20th; the N.E. trades proved light; the Equator was crossed on the 17th March in latitude 25·17 W.; calms and light airs prevailed through the S.E. trades, delaying the progress of the vessel materially; the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 22nd April in latitude 40·31 S.; and in running down her easting the highest latitude attained was 46·21. The W. W. Smith passed south of Van Diemen's Land on the 26th ultimo, and has experienced baffling winds on the coast. On May 15th, in latitude 41·51 s., longitude 110· E., experienced a heavy gale from the S.S.E., during which the decks were filled by the heavy seas breaking on board. The cabin and forecastle were flooded. The longboat was shifted out of the chocks, and, as might be expected, large quantities of water flooded the decks. The barometer during the height of the gale was standing at 29·50. The gale held on for twenty-four hours, the ship straining heavily.

Departure of Mr. W. N. Davidson.—This gentleman, who for the last fifteen years has been in the position of superintendent engineer of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, took his departure by the Kaikoura, mail steamer, for England. Mr. Davidson has gained the esteem of a large number of our fellow-citizens, and previous to his embarkation was presented with a handsome silver tea service by Mr. J. Manning; a pair of gold spectacles and gold pencil case, from the employes of the I. S. N. Co., and a parchment testimonial (highly emblazoned) from the Masonic body, of which he was a well-esteemed member. The steamer Hunter, filled with the friends of the above-named gentleman, accompanied the Kaikoura to the Heads; and cheer followed cheer most lustily, as the ships parted company.

Richmond River, May 19th.—The *Clarence Examiner's* Ballina correspondent reports that there are no arrivals or departures to report. The Schoolboy, Lorenzo Sabine, May Queen, Lavinia, Princess Alexandra, Thomas and Henry, Octoroon, Francis George, Undaunted, and Lizzie Blair are lying at the Heads, ready for sea, bar-bound, owing to the strong south-east and easterly winds which have prevailed, more or less, for the last fortnight. Captain Featherstone, of the Storm Bird, however, reports that in passing the Richmond River Heads on Wednesday last, he observed a fleet of vessels leaving that port, so that probably the whole of the above vessels left for their respective destinations on that day.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.—Alexandra, schooner, 254 tons, Prescott, from Port Fairy.
June 2.—Indus, barque, 368 tons, Hodge, from Lyttelton, N. Z.
June 3.—Blackbird (s.), from Sydney.
June 3.—Heather Bell, brig, 188 tons, Brown, from Bluff Harbour, N. Z.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.—Sarah and Mary, schooner, Duncan, for Melbourne, with 195 tons coal.
June 3.—Kadina, ship, Blanche, for Wallaroo, with 900 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 2.—Notion, and Gulnare, from Sydney.

Fire on Board a Steamer at Newcastle.—Yesterday's *Chronicle* states that late last night—about 11 o'clock—the fire-bell at the Newcomen-street Station rang out the alarm of fire, and in a short time the streets were full of people. It soon became known that the scene of the fire was on board the steamer Aquarius, owned by Mr. Dalton and others, at this city. Constable Davey first discovered the fire and gave the alarm at the engine-station. The steamer being close in alongside the steamers' wharf, a large crowd gathered on the spot, ready to render assistance if required. Both the engines were got down to the wharf in a very short time, and were speedily pouring any amount of water on to the burning vessel. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed that it was caused by some portion of the steam engines setting fire to the bulkhead. The steamer is valued by the owners at about £1200, and is not insured. The fire was got well under by midnight. So far as could be ascertained last night, the damage done to the steamer will not be very great.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 2.

125 packages dried fruits, J. Powell
28 packages drapery, D. Jones and Co.
1 case fancy goods, Hamburger, Brothers
24 casks iron columns, 98 wheels, 50 kegs nails, 44 bundles piping, 26 packages ironmongery and hardware, J. Mackintosh
2 cases haberdashery, 7 cases slops, A. M'Arthur and Co.
67 packages drapery, F. Perks and Co.
1 case pills, Elliott, Brothers
30 bales woolpacks, 43 sheets lead, 25 bales bags, 200 casks cement, A. C. Garrick
500 cases kerosene, Towns and Co.
110 packages boots and shoes, 4 cases leather, E. Vickery
214 cases castor oil, 89 hams, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
1 case millinery, D. Jones and Co.
1 case millinery, 2 cases drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
1 case boots, J. E. Begg
2 casks ironmongery, Faux and Beard
1 case fancy goods, Jacobs and Co.
10 bags pepper, 3 cases nutmegs, 250 boxes candles, 25 barrels coffee, A. Fairfax and Co.
1 case watches, F. Allerding
1 case watches, E. Beckmann
29 tons 7 cwt. iron, City Iron Works
100 bundles wire, 736 cases kerosene, Lassetter and Co.
2 cases silks, Perry, Brothers
2 packages bags, F. Richardson
3 packages drapery, Morey and Price
1 case piano, C. Tennant
2 cases drapery, Keep and Parsons
1 case bonnets, 1 case fancy goods, 1 case ribbons, H. Woolnough
3 cases trimmings, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
2 boxes gold (£77 8), Oriental Bank
2 cases drapery, Hodgson and Albury
50 cases candles, 10 drums soft soap, Harrison and Attwood
1 case gloves, 7 packages drapery, L. and E. Hordern
67 cases boots, J. Springthorpe
200 casks cement, 50 casks plaster paris, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
11 cases stationery, 11 casks ink, 61 bales paper, D. Nichol
7 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
6 cases leather, 1 case harness, 1 bale woollens, 1 cask glassware, R. Binnie
1 case belts, W. H. Smith
111 oz. 13 dwts. 2 grs. gold, Australian Joint Stock Bank
4 cases haberdashery, C. J. Muller and Co.
1 case leather, M. Maloney
1 case linen, Myers and Solomon
3 packages grindery, A. Rofe
17 packages sieve rims, Eastway and Sons
25 packages boots, C. Moore
300 boxes candles, J. S. Joseph
375 kegs nails, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
400 bundles hoop iron, Marsden and Son
10 cases pills, M. Moss and Co.
68 packages bottles, 1 case opium, 2 puncheons spirits wine, 151 packages apothecary ware, Elliott, Brothers
50 tons sugar, R. T. Ford and Co.
100 packages drapery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
87 packages drapery, W. and S. Gardiner
32 cases paperhangings, E. Curtiss
40 bales woolpacks, 84 cases candles, 4 cases corks, Brown and Co.
4 cases books, J. Mailler
6 cases pills and ointment, 2 cases pens, Myers and Solomon.

June 3.

47 oz. 1 dwt. gold, Commercial Bank
28 oz. 2 dwts. gold, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
1 cask shipchandlery, A. B. Armstrong and Co.
10 cases stationery and fancy goods, Myers and Solomon
26 packages grindery, T. W. Hall
46 oz. 14 dwts. gold, Flavelle, Brothers
23 cases cheese, Whittingham, Brothers
6 packages pipes, E. T. Penfold
5 cases plants, J. H. Magill
35 packages boots, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
7 bales paper, 3 packages stationery, Greville and Co.
15 packages woolsheets, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
9 packages drapery, A. Hordern and Sons
2 cases drapery, W. H. Smith
13 hogsheads tobacco, E. T. Penfold
6 cases drapery, Perry, Brothers
900 cases geneva, 100 cases old tom, D. Cohen and Co.
1 case china, 2 cases ropes, W. Saber
3 bales candle cotton, 106 cases 5 quarter-casks whisky, Jones and Co.
17 cases bacon, J. E. Ives
1 case books, A. Tucker
3 casks oil, 10 casks soda ash, O. J. Carsher
8 cases billiard tables, 25 hogsheads rum, W. Long
2 packages perfumery, Dr. Waugh
12 packages woollens, 2 cases shirts, 1 case cottons, 3 cases slops, J. B. Tickle
11 cases hats, 18 cases drapery, G. Moore
31 packages drapery, Morey and Price
105 packages oilstores, T. J. Stutchbury
12 cases cheese, 8 cases dried fruit, Giffard and Bros
7 packages apothecaries wares, Row
5 cases slops, R. Gray
100 half-hogsheads vinegar, Vennard and Stevens
30 coils lashings, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
10 cases curaçoa, Fesq and Birrell
68 cases champagne, 200 cases ale, 37 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
22 trunks boots B. Cocks
5 cases baracco juice, R. Duncan
45 tons sugar, R. T. Ford and Co.
1 cask whisky, W. Wolfen and Co.
8 cases tobacco, Cowlishaw Brothers
10 cases geneva, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
35 cases dried fruits, 10 cases sardines, Peate and Harcourt
4 pieces copper, W. Robison
1 case stationery, 102 cases oilstores, E. Chapman and Co.
4 cases pianos, L. Moss
29 hogsheads rum, 21 hogsheads 125 quarter-casks wine, Brown and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 2.—Lucy and Adelaide, from Sydney; Northern Light, from Greymouth.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.—Rangoon, Wave, Carl, Jane, Lady Dufferin, for Newcastle; Dove, for Callao; Rangatira (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

June 2.—Windhover, from Newcastle; Camilla, from Hobart Town.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
June 3.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and light haze.
	Noon.	Calm.	Clear.
	5 p.m.	Ditto.	Ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 3.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
QUEENSLAND.				
Bowen ...	SE. Fine			
Clermont ...	E. Fine			
Waverley ...	SE. Fine			
Nebo ...	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton.	S.E Dull			
Hawkwood ...	SE. Fine			
Maryborough..	Calm. Fine			
Gayndah ...	SE. Fine			
Brisbane ...	W. Fine	30·341		W., light. Fine
Toowoomba ...	SE. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield ...	E. Cloudy			E. Cloudy
Grafton ...	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Glen Innes ...	SE. Fine			E. Fine
Armidale ...	E. Cloudy	26·833	52·	E. Fine
Tamworth ...	Calm. Cloudy			SE. Fine
Murrurundi ...	Calm. Cloudy			SE. Dull
Singleton ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maitland ...	NW. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Newcastle ...	SW. Fine	30·276	56·5	S. Fine
Windsor ...	NW. Foggy			N. Fine
Sydney ...	W. Fine			Calm. Fine
South Head ...	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wollongong ...	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Kiama ...	SW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bathurst ...	Calm. Foggy	26·150	47·	SW. Fine
Mudgee ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cassilis ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wellington ...	Calm. Fine, cold			Calm. Fine
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange ...	Calm. Fine			W. Fine
Forbes ...	SE. Fine			SE. Fine
Young ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Urana ...	Calm. Fine, frosty			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin ...	Calm. Very fine	30·066		Calm. Fine
Hay ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein ...	Calm. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine
Balranald ...	Calm. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine
Euston ...	SW. Fine, clear			SW. Fine
Wentworth ...	SW. Fine, clear			S. Fine
Goulburn ...	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Braidwood ...	Calm. Thick fog			Calm. Fine
Araluen ...	S. Fine, frosty			NE. Fine
Queanbeyan...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cooma ...	S. Severe frost			SE. Fine
Yass ...	Calm. Foggy			W. Fine
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut ...	Calm. Frosty			Calm. Fine
Kiandra ...	SSE. Hard frost	25·661	27·	NW. Frosty
Albury ...	Calm. Fine	29,821	50·2	Calm. Fine
Bombala ...	Calm. Cold			NW. Fine
Fort Stephens	SW. Fresh, cloudy			SW. Misty
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne ...	NNE. Fine	30·443	43·	
Queenscliff ...	SE. Cloudy	30·43	52·	
Cape Schanck..	S. Cloudy	30·15	58·	
Cape Otway ...	E. Misty	30·200	54·	
Portland ...	SE. Fine	30·524	56.	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay..	E. Dull	30·465	52	
Adelaide ...	E. Fine	30·300	47·9	
M'Donnell Bay	S. Cloudy			

Back Block Squattages and Saltbush.—The *Pastoral Times*, in an article on well-sinking observes:—A new class of squattages has, during the last ten years, sprung into existence in that part of the territory of New South Wales known as Riverina—we mean the back block squattages. Riverina contains upwards of a hundred millions of acres, the greater part of which is composed of saltbush plains, with immense belts of trees—box, myall, gum, pine, &c.—which do something to make the surface of the country look more like land than water. In the absence of these trees and herbage of a stunted growth, the plains of Riverina would (to the eye) have much the appearance of inland lakes; and no doubt at no very remote date, and speaking of time in this sense, this immense flat country, Riverina, was submerged. The whole of the soil is more or less saline in its character—hence it is called the saltbush country. The bushes are salty—the leaves of the saltbush plants are quite salt to the taste; but on it cattle and sheep thrive better than on any plant that takes its place when the saltbush dies off. It dies off from being eaten down to its roots, a practice which sheep take delight to indulge themselves in.

The Bathurst Burr.—The *Deniliquin Chronicle* says:—Emus are said to be a preventive to the spread of the Bathurst burr. An inhabitant of Albury finds they eat all the seed within reach, and suggests that the Corporation should purchase a few, and put them on the vacant allotments infested.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868.

What has been the impression produced at home by the reports of the assassination of M'Gee and the attempt made upon the life of the Prince? Will they not seem at least to give probability to what has been so often asserted, that there has been some misunderstanding between those who have concurred in one species of crime? We hope that the same spirit of justice which has governed the tongue and pen of most public men in this colony will prevail at home. The attempt upon the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, the explosion at Clerkenwell, and the murder of an Irish Canadian statesman of such eminence as M'Gee, are all evidences of a mental disease which it will require prudence as well as time to cure. We fear that even proposals to deal with the Established Church of Ireland, and to make some other concessions to the wishes of a majority of its inhabitants, will not arrest the disorders of the times. It has been broadly signified by the Fenian leaders that they will be satisfied with nothing short of an Irish Republic. Every step towards the removal of grievances is therefore received rather as an injury than as a benefit. Everything is attributed to sordid fear of personal danger. Perhaps there exists a moral incapacity to distinguish between the apprehension of a statesman and the fear of a coward.

It will be fortunate if these considerations have no effect on the mind of England, and if between the choice of disturbing long-established interests and privileges and perpetuating an armed occupation of one-third of the United Kingdom, the electors consult only sound policy and abandon what cannot be defended in words, and is therefore, perhaps, incapable of final defence even by force. The attempt of a certain party to entangle the conscience of the Queen will, we doubt not, be ineffectual. Expressions are dropped in her recent work which show how broad are her views of royal duty, and how generous her feelings towards all classes of her subjects. There are, indeed, the clearest indications of her convictions as a Protestant—understanding by that word not an attitude of hostility to any Church, but decided religious opinions—the sense in which we hope we are always understood. The names which parties bear result often from accident or from some particular transactions the consequences of which they receive by heirship. They are not to be considered as a flag of defiance or hostility to any human being. This we have, no doubt, is the idea of the Queen in reference to her position as a Sovereign, namely that the coronation oath binds her to act by law, and in conformity with the advice of the great council of the nation, consisting of both Houses of Parliament. To say that any Sovereign is to set up a personal opinion as against the course of affairs and the advice of responsible councillors, is to propound a theory of despotism. Unhappily, George the Third, with all his great social virtues, was a man of narrow understanding, and this prejudice probably caused the early separation of the American colonies and in anger, and prevented the reconcilement of Ireland to English Government. We shall not see this error repeated, especially should the Sovereign of Great Britain be spared to determine. The oath of the Queen bound her not to use any clandestine or unparliamentary methods to change the relations of the Churches of England and Ireland, but surely never bound the Empire for all time either to dethrone a monarch or to perpetuate what is inconsistent with its own existence. Precisely the same principle which led to the forfeiture of his throne by James the Second would in that case involve the safety of a monarch acting upon similar notions, although in another interest. It will be curious to see whether this cry of the coronation oath shall have the same effect on the minds of people as many will recollect it produced some forty years ago. We suspect, however, that, while the obligations of their position may seem to require a united action and solemn protest, the great majority of the Protestant clergy will be glad to see such a settlement of the question as may be one of adjustment and not of personal spoliation. It is rendering no service to any cause to expend strength in maintaining its extreme positions when they are tenable no longer. The vitality of the Church of Ireland will be strengthened, and, having no longer to maintain a wrong, it will become the most powerful within its circle of any Church in existence. Possessing as it will the energy of almost individual conviction and an unfettered organisation, it will have all that has given such wonderful power to the various Wesleyan sects that have covered England with their churches, and made them to a very large extent the guides of the lower classes of Englishmen.

Whatever may have been the effect of the alliances of Church and State in other respects, history shews that it was promoted by Government in order to control the clergy and to restrain their influence. Without accepting at all to the full extent the words of Hume upon this subject, they unquestionably represent the views of many statesmen. "To the populace all religions are equally true; to the philosopher [such is the term by which he and his sect are accustomed to distinguish men who are commonly called infidels] all are equally false, and to the statesmen all are equally useful." There is, however, now side by side with the clergy an educated people who think with more or less independence; who, in France, unfortunately are mostly sceptics; who in England hold a creed, but who consider its obligations upon their conscience only as it appears to them in accordance with truth. These are not likely to yield themselves up, bound hand and foot, to any influence of an extravagant or irrational kind. All history shows that upon the whole the clergy, allowing for a corporation spirit, are substantially what the people are; and in the present age there is less than ever a probability that religion will degenerate into fanaticism, or that any class of priests will acquire and preserve long influence except as they shew they are sympathetic with, or at least not hostile to, the light of the age. There is no fear, therefore, that the liberation of the Church of Ireland from the thralls of its position, or the loss of the special patronage of the State, will enfeeble its hold upon the public affection or diminish its capacity to meet the exigencies of the times. We have a firm conviction that the settlement of this question will be a great and bright day, not only in the history of Ireland, but to the Irish Protestant Church, which, in one form or other, is associated with the sympathies and good will of the vast majority of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, as from its internal character it deserves to be.

The recent trials, in which the interpretation of the Land Act has been involved, and the discussions consequent thereupon, have drawn from Mr. Robertson a letter on the subject. It is nominally intended to correct our own supposed ignorance, and to chastise our supposed perversity, but it is obviously intended really for the special behoof of the powers that be, in view of the decision on the case of Chisholm v. Macaulay, which is soon to be re-argued before the full Court. No one is better entitled to have his say on the subject than Mr. Robertson. As Parliament is not sitting, and he has at present no *locus standi* in the matter, either as a Minister or as counsel, it is natural and reasonable that he should seek an opportunity of expressing his opinion through the Press. It is only to be regretted that his prepossessions in favour of his own Acts should be so strong as apparently to make it impossible for him to understand how unfavourable critics can be anything but either wilfully or stupidly ignorant.

There has always been a bit of a feud between Mr. Robertson and the lawyers about the wording of his Land Acts. They contend that the Acts are badly drawn, and that his stubborn resolution to be the author of the words as well as the purposes of his policy has been unfortunate. He, on the other hand, can only marvel and chafe at the blindness that does not see all that he sees, and rebel against the conceit that would claim a professional monopoly in the art of law-making. Whatever may be the merits of this little controversy, it is pretty clear that whenever the Land Acts get into the Law Courts they will be interpreted according to the rigid rules that govern the reading of legal documents, and under that process it has often happened that the intentions of the law-maker come to grief.

With reference to Nugent's case, Mr. Robertson remarks that before his law existed Government occasionally sold the same land twice over, and that private owners have unintentionally done the same. We are not aware that any one ever denied this, but two claimants to the same land are much more likely to arise when, instead of the Government directly selling the land, it allows the public to help themselves to it provisionally, for it is not always easy for a selector to know what land is tabooed to him. In Nugent's case it appears that the selector had warning enough to make him cautious, but in the celebrated case of Main it may be remembered that the squatter himself did not know that the land had been pre-emptively claimed, and the discovery was only accidentally made some time afterwards. Mr. Robertson intimates that when a Government has tolerated a selection on land pre-emptively claimed it ought to compensate the dispossessed party. But the Government does no wrong to the free selector. The law casts on him the onus of finding out what land he may not choose, and having done that he makes his choice at his own risk. No doubt it may be sometimes very hard for him to find out exactly what land is reserved, and his ignorance may be not only unintentional but quite excusable. But still it is the nature of the land law to cast that responsibility entirely upon him, and the taking of a deposit or of rent is no official endorsement of the accuracy of his procedure. The selector has entire liberty to choose his own land, and he takes also the entire risk. The advantages and the disadvantages of the arrangement are coupled together. The whole procedure until the granting of the land is provisional and conditional, and therefore no valid claim for compensation arises. The Government had not in Nugent's case "made sale" of the same land twice over. It had only sold it once. Nugent was a *conditional* purchaser, and one of the conditions he had to fulfil was that of selecting land open to selection. The non-fulfilment of this condition, as of any other of the conditions, destroyed his claim on the Government to make sale of the land to him. If the selector had obtained his grant, the case would then be different, as his provisional status would then merge into his position as an actual freeholder.

With respect to the grazing right, the objection taken applies, notwithstanding Mr. Robertson's disclaimer, equally to the whole colony. He cannot have failed to notice that the legal argument is, that the claim to the grazing right, prior to a regular lease thereof, is inoperative from vagueness. This has been practically admitted by Mr. Robertson himself, for in his bill of last session the remedy was applied. The vagueness was cured by pegging the ground, and giving notice thereof to the squatter, and the selector was thereupon empowered to take possession.

Mr. Robertson implies that the same quarrels as to the subdivision of the grazing right might have arisen under the old law. But they did not. Why not? Obviously because the conditions were not really the same. When a mixed freehold and leasehold estate is sold, the seller arranges for the subdivision of the grazing right together with that of the freehold. But the land law provided for the free-selector helping himself to his conditional purchase, without any corresponding provision for his helping himself to a defined grazing right. The distinction is plain enough.

With respect to the regulations, the controversy is not as to the ground they covered, but as to their legality. Were they in excess of the powers conferred on the Executive? The point is not merely legal, but it is of immense political importance. Many of our laws give the Executive power to make regulations to carry out the law. Within what limit is this power to be restrained? It may be a very desirable and even a necessary arrangement that some discretionary power, amounting to legislative power, should be left with the Administration, but its exercise requires to be carefully watched, or otherwise the Parliament will not only be shorn of its privileges, but the people will always be to some extent ignorant of what the law is. Bentham used to abuse Judge-made law, and no doubt the interpretation and application of the law by the Courts is equivalent, to some extent, to the manufacture of law. But it is important to notice that law is in the same way made in the public departments as well as in the Courts, and, what is still more to the purpose, Minister-made law is more variable than Judge-made law. An illustration of this was furnished by the oscillations of departmental practice relative to the disposal of forfeited selections—oscillations only finally arrested by a resolution of the Assembly.

Mr. Robertson has always consistently been in favour of leaving a large power with the Executive, and of allowing a free handling of the strict letter of the law, to meet anomalies and difficulties that may arise, and to adjust the intentions of the law, or at any rate of the Minister, to unexpected emergencies. This is not, however, the pure democratic theory of government, and it is obviously open to great abuse when we may happen to have a self-willed Minister and a Parliamentary minority unable effectively to enforce responsibility.

In his letter he carries his free-handling of the written law so far as to suggest to the Ministry that they are not restricted to the particular methods of leasing lands prescribed in the Occupation Act, and that they might, if necessary, meet Macauley's grievance by a stretch of Executive authority. The Alienation Act prescribes that land shall be sold in certain ways, "and not otherwise." But the Occupation Act omits these important words. Hence it is argued that there is no compulsion to abide by the specified methods. Advantage, it is said, has been taken of this laxity to issue some minor leases. But, on the other hand, fishing leases of the foreshore have been refused on the ground that the law does not empower the Government to issue them; and this refusal is inconsistent with the supposed liberty of the Government to grant leases of a kind not provided for in the Act. The point raised, however, is one of very great importance; for it is clear that, if the omission of the words referred to offers a loophole for administrative free will, the gap can be widened to any extent, till Parliament interferes to close it.

Woollahra Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society.—The annual meeting of the Woollahra Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society was held in the Congregational Schoolroom, Point Piper Road, last evening. The meeting was well attended, and was presided over by Mr. T. Ireland. After a hymn had been sung, and prayer offered, the chairman called upon the secretary, Mr. Littlejohn, to read the report. From this document it appeared that the Woollahra Auxiliary was established in 1863, when the church resolved that an auxiliary should be formed, and twelve persons were appointed to draw up rules for the management of the association. It was thought worthy of note, as an omen of the stability of the society, that six of the original members of the committee were at present in office. In connection with this auxiliary there is a Ladies' Working Society and a Juvenile Missionary Society, both of which have proved themselves indispensable adjuncts. During the past year the Ladies' Working Society had continued to hold its meetings monthly, working alternately for the Missionary and Dorcas Societies. In the month of August last, in consequence of letters received from Mrs. Royle, of Aitutaki, and Mrs. Gill, of Mangaia, describing the difficulties and privations to which they and their people were subjected, owing to fearful hurricanes which had devastated the Hervey Group of Islands. Parcels of work were sent to each, and the sum of £5 had also been spent in the purchase of such articles as would be most likely to prove useful to them. The amount of subscriptions received during the past year by the Ladies' Society amounted to £8 6s. 6d.; regret was expressed in the report that the attendance at the meetings was small, and the co-operation of other ladies was affectionately and earnestly entreated. The Juvenile Missionary Society numbered 40 members, the whole of whom belonged to the Sunday-school. Its monthly meetings had been regularly held, and a fair quantity of work had been accomplished. Parcels of work had been sent to Mrs. Gill and to Mrs. Royle. There was at the present time a considerable quantity of work on hand, which will shortly be forwarded to those missionaries whose people stood most in need of it. This juvenile society had collected during the year, from May 1867 to May 1868, the sum of £14 15s. 1d., out of which sum £10 had been expended in assisting the Rev. Mr. Nesbitt in the printing of the Samoan primer, and 12s. had been expended in the purchase of a boat compass for Mr. Ella. Especial mention was made of the enthusiasm in the cause shown by the Juvenile Missionary Society, by the purchase of a surf-boat for the Rev. Mr. Ella, at a cost of £40. The boat was named the Woollahra, and was shipped in the Day Spring, but was unfortunately stove-in before reaching its destination. The boat, however, was insured, and by this means money had been obtained, by which another boat had been built and forwarded to Mr. Ella. The sum collected by the Woollahra Auxiliary during the past year was £19 16s. 6d., a much smaller sum than had been collected during any of the four previous years. The committee, in concluding their report, expressed a hope that fresh ardour and more general liberality would be aroused in the hearts of Christian people, and that many would be induced to offer their services in furtherance of the objects of the society. When the reading of the report had been concluded, Mr. R. Nott moved the following resolution,—"That the report just read be adopted; and this meeting desires especially to acknowledge the industry and devotedness of the Ladies' Working Society, and the Juvenile Missionary Society, and while tendering its thanks to those ladies who have laboured in the past, express a hope that others will come forward to join in the great work in the future." He thought the existence of such a society in Woollahra—a society which had for its objects nothing less than the evangelisation of the whole world—gave a token that there was spiritual life in the midst of them; and he earnestly hoped that increased efforts would be made in the future, and greater results accomplished. The motion was seconded by the Rev. C. Hardy, who, after few general remarks with regard to the importance of missionary work, gave a short and interesting narrative of the labour of the missionaries, the difficulties which had to be encountered by them; and he also gave some account of the habits and customs of the natives of the South Sea Islands. In looking at what had already been accomplished, he thought there was sufficient cause to thank God and to take courage. The Rev. Mr. Vienot (a member of the French Protestant Mission Society, who is on his way to Tahiti) then addressed the meeting, using the French language—he being unable to speak English. His remarks were translated by Mr. Littlejohn. The motion was carried unanimously. The Rev. J. P. Sunderland moved the second resolution, as follows,—"That this meeting believes missionary enterprise to be the peculiar work of the Church of Christ; and considers the degree of interest manifested and effort put forth in the work, denotes the strength or feebleness of individual spiritual life." He thought the people of Woollahra ought especially to take deep interest in missionary work, from the fact that so many were residing in the neighbourhood, and connected with their churches, who had either been engaged in, or actively connected with missionary enterprise. He thanked the society for what it had already done; and he sincerely trusted that the Ladies' Society would go on with increased earnestness, and achieve greater success during the coming year. The Rev. C. F. Scott seconded the motion, and addressed the meeting, drawing attention to the multitudes who were yet unconverted in different parts of the world, the wide field for missionary effort, and the great necessity for increased aid from Christians. At the present day when the Missionary Society had grown, as it were, into manhood, and God had opened mission fields in different parts of the world, the very success which had attended its operations had surrounded it with difficulty. There never was, he thought, a time in the history of the London Missionary Society when its agents were so many, its efforts so numerous and successful, as at present; and he hoped the Woollahra Auxiliary Society would stimulate itself to increased effort. The Rev. R. Amos next briefly addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, which was carried unanimously. It was then moved by the Rev. T. S. Forsaith, seconded by Mr. S. Thompson, and carried unanimously,—"That this meeting, while recognising the distracting tendency of the circumstances of the Woollahra church and congregation during the past year, deplores the falling off in their pecuniary support of the missionary cause, calls upon them for renewed activity, and pledges itself to support them in a more systematic and extensive effort in future years." A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting was closed with the benediction.

North Shore Wesleyan Church.—The anniversary of this place of worship was commemorated yesterday evening, by a large gathering of friends. Tea was served in the School of Arts, and a numerous company partook of the liberally provided and well served repast. Subsequently a public meeting was held in the church, W. F. Lassetter presiding. The Rev. R. Lamb, who was called upon first to speak, gave a brief retrospect of the year, and reported progress in the increase of church members, the members being now nearly three times those at the beginning of the past twelve months. He hoped to see the church almost cleared of its difficulties to-night. The Rev. W. Clarke, in an address of considerable length, spoke of the connection between patriotism and Christianity, and the claims which religion had upon those who desired the elevation of human kind and the welfare of their country. Captain Welsh and the Rev. M. Lassetter, also made some remarks directed chiefly to the pressing obligation to liquidate the debt upon the church. This was stated by the Rev. H. H. Gaud to amount to £550, and was more, he said, than the trustees could well manage. For the last two or three years it had been accumulating to a small extent, the income of the church being about £50 and the expenditure perhaps a little more. The members could not go on in that direction, and by way of assistance the Wesleyan Church Loan Committee had offered the trustees £300 for six years without interest, provided they could raise £250 at this anniversary. At the close of the addresses a subscription was entered into and a collection made, but the amount realised was not announced, though it was estimated to fall short of the sum required. In the course of the evening the York-street choir, conducted by Mr. Fisher, sang at intervals some choice selections of sacred music, which were so well rendered as to form a most agreeable variation to the ordinary proceedings.

The Queen's Own Band.—The band of H. M. 50th Regiment will perform the following selections of music in the Botanic Gardens, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon:—1. Grand March, "Royal Procession," Gassner; 2. Overture, "The Exiled," Gassner; 3. Lancers, "The Cure," Coote; 4. Grand Selection, "I due Foscari," Verdi; 5. Valse, "Kate Kearney," Coote; 6. Galop, "Royal Arrival," Hill. We regret to have to add that the public will have but few more opportunities of hearing public performances by this band, as the Queen's Own Regiment have been ordered to be withdrawn from foreign service, and will leave Sydney for England on being relieved by the 2nd 18th Royal Irish, shortly expected from New Zealand.

Cathedral Organ Performance.—Yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of arrangements made by the sub-committee, a performance on the organ took place at St. Andrew's Cathedral. The entertainment was the first of a new series—to take place on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday every week. The organist yesterday was Mr. John Hill. The programme consisted of selections from the musical works of Mendelssohn, Haydn, and Handel, with an extempore duet and variations, in which were exhibited the powers of the flute and clarionet stops. The effect of the softer pieces of music was extremely good, but in the louder strains a disagreeable sort of echo was occasionally perceptible, possibly arising out of the fact that the large edifice was very nearly empty. The performance lasted for rather more than an hour.

Royal Victoria Theatre.—The Comedy of Errors—one of Shakespeare's most brilliant comedies—has been brought out at the above theatre in a very effective manner for the last three nights. The piece is played in three acts, as arranged for the stage by Mr. Samuel Phelps, and preserves the whole of the action and the most essential and witty portions of the dialogue of the original. It was well mounted, the dresses being admirable, and the scenic appointments all that could be desired. The doubles were exact, especially in the case of the two Dromios. The two Antipholi were personated by Messrs. Ireland and Holloway, the two Dromios by Messrs. Hoskins and Andrews, and Adriana by Miss Rose Cooper. All the principal parts were well rendered, and the piece was received with shouts of laughter by the audience.

Daughters of Temperance.—A tea meeting, followed by a public meeting, was held yesterday evening, at the Temperance Hall, in connection with the Crystal Spring Division, No. 6, of the Daughters of Temperance. A large number of persons took tea together, and at the public meeting afterwards the hall was crowded. The Hon. J. B. Wilson, Minister for Lands, presided. The meeting was suitably addressed by several gentlemen, recitations and songs were given, and the evening passed in the pleasantest possible manner. Thanks were awarded to the choir, to the chairman, and to the gentlemen who had assisted to instruct and entertain the audience.

Balmain Literary and Musical Institute.—On Tuesday evening last, an unusually large and appreciative audience assembled to hear the excellent entertainment provided for their amusement by the members of the Balmain Literary and Musical Institute. The programme (a very varied one) was rendered throughout in a most effective manner; and, in addition to the items contributed by the members, valuable assistance was given by a well-known musical amateur from Sydney, whose rendering of "The Man of War" and "The Old Sexton" was very much applauded. The readings were Burns's "Cotter's Saturday Night," a selection from Byron's "Giaour," and a poem by Thomas Hood, the younger, on the "Hartley Vale Colliery Explosion." The musical portion comprised numerous glees and ballads, among which the song and chorus "Just after the battle, Mother," and "The Song of Songs," together with the glee "Come, silent evening," were honoured with a demand for repetition. The Rev. W. Stack, president of the institute, occupied the chair. Mr. John Deane acted as conductor and accompanyist; and a very pleasant evening's recreation terminated at 10 o'clock.

Plans of the Town Hall.—Referring to the paragraph in yesterday's *Herald*, we are requested to state that the plans will not be ready for exhibition for two or three weeks.

The Late Gun Accident to Mr. James Ormiston.—The severe wound which befell the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Port Macquarie, from the discharge of a fowling-piece, the contents of which lodged in his thigh, and for a time led to the fear that it would result fatally, is, according to the *Macleay Herald*, gradually healing, and all anxiety as to his recovery is at an end. The wound is still very large and the discharge great, and Mr. Ormiston is unable yet to move his leg from the position in which it was placed when he was conveyed home wounded and put in bed.

Accident and Suffering in the Bush.—The *Wagga Wagga Express* reports:—A terrible case of suffering caused by fracture of the thigh, and exposure in the bush without food, covering, or assistance for two days and a night consequent thereupon, occurred a few days ago to a poor fellow named Balfour, upon Mr. Sinclair's station, of Cowaby. Balfour was a shepherd upon the station, and was galloping through the bush, when his horse stumbled and fell, and in afterwards rolling over his rider the thigh of the latter was broken. The horse got away, and, utterly disabled and suffering an agonising pain in the broken limb, the unfortunate shepherd was left alone in the bush. The day closed in, and a bitingly cold night succeeded, but no assistance came, and when morning broke the united effects of exposure and pain had almost bereft the sufferer of consciousness. The non-return of Balfour had in the meantime alarmed the people about the station, and a careful search was therefore instituted, but it was late in the day before he was discovered. He was then greatly exhausted and his leg was much swollen from the working of the ends of the fractured bone as he moved about. He was at once carefully removed from his miserable resting place and brought on as easily as possible to the hospital, where his leg was set by Dr. Morgan, and he is now getting on very much better than could at first have been expected.

Melancholy Case.—A most heartrending case is reported (in the *Western Post* of Tuesday) as having occurred near Mullamuddy, about six miles from Mudgee. From the particulars furnished us, it seems that a man named George Prince, a free selector in that neighbourhood, and for some years in the employ of Mr. Bowman and Mr. Cadell, left his home last Friday week, and has not since been heard of. He lived in a hut in the mountains near Mullamuddy, and was cultivating a small farm there. His wife and four children resided there with him, the eldest being not more than six years of age. About two months ago he showed signs of mental aberration, and had made several attempts upon his own life. Last Friday week he got his horses in and left home with the alleged intention of ploughing, and has not since been heard of. As he took no money with him, or apparently made any arrangements for absconding, the inference is that he has perished by accident or suicide. His poor wife and children are left deserted and in great grief. Although diligent search has been made by Mr. Cadell and the neighbours for him, as yet there are no tidings of his whereabouts. His wife states that he had lately had some money left him in England, and it is anticipated that this unsettled his mind in some way.

Destitution in the Yass District.—The amount of destitution in this district (says the *Courier* of Saturday) caused either by old age or sickness, is far greater than most people imagine. Although scarcely a court day passes over without one or two cases of absolute want, there is a great deal of physical affliction that never reaches the public eye and lies buried beyond its observation. We hear of women incapacited for labour, with their young children, taking possession of some abandoned hut in the bush for days together, subsisting on the scantiest food that persons almost as poor as themselves give them and with no ungrudging hand; and the story often comes to us of the charity of liberal people in alleviating passing claims on their purse and provisions. The female Clarke and her little boy, whose case of destitution was brought before the Magistrates' court on Wednesday last, has an interest in it that was covered by silence. Mrs. Clarke was at one time in very respectable circumstances, and was reduced, we are told, by no misconduct of her own. For three days and nights before she gave herself up she and her child had been huddled together in an old hut, not far from the town, subsisting on some scraps of food she had saved from the gifts of poor persons. In coming into town she called on a resident who had known her in better circumstances, and, having furnished her and her child with a plentiful dinner, recommended her to seek the protection of the police, which she accordingly did. It would seem at first sight hard for one who had committed no crime to be sent to gaol, but what other course could have been pursued? While in gaol she will have comfortable shelter and abundance of good wholesome food, with all the kindness that a sympathising matron can show her under her deplorable circumstances. Another case came under our notice, not much more than a week ago. An elderly man, who had lost his wife some months since, was travelling with five "pledges of affection" she had left behind her, in the direction of Lambing Flat, and would have assuredly perished during these severe nights, having little clothing and no blankets, had it not been for the kindness of a teamster who shared his provisions with them, and afterwards took them to where the old man got employment with his family, if not on very brilliant wages, at all events with a home and food. Every year increases our pauper population, and consequently the burthen of maintaining it.

The Reported Murder of Captain Hayes.—The *Wellington Independent* of the 26th May says, in reference to the report that Captain Hayes had been shot by his mate at the Fijis:—"This individual, of unenviable notoriety, who visited Wellington about three years ago, has been shot dead at the Fijis, according to the latest intelligence brought to Canterbury by the schooner Jeannie Duncan. It is stated that Captain Hayes and his mate had a quarrel on board, and that they went on shore to fight a duel. So far as the intelligence goes, it would appear that no duel took place, but that immediately after the captain stepped out of his boat the mate drew a revolver and shot him dead. The latter then went on board the Rona and weighed anchor. Captain Hayes, it will be remembered, had a great deal of the pirate in his disposition. He commenced his career in New Zealand, so far as can be learned, by carrying away a young girl from Akaroa, and his subsequent brutal conduct towards her while she was his captive is sufficiently known to the public. He was next heard of in the North, where his craft was boarded by the Customhouse officers off Rangitoto, at the entrance to Auckland harbour; but he was allowed to slip his cables, and nothing has been heard of him until he reached the Fijis."

Loyal Demonstration at Dunedin.—The *Wellington Independent* contains a telegram to the effect that on the 25th May there was a loyal demonstration at Dunedin. Notwithstanding the continued rain, an open air meeting took place in the North Recreation Ground, and speeches were made from the Caledonian Grand Stand. A procession of the trades and citizens generally afterwards marched through the town, and a loyal address to the Queen was presented to the Superintendent for transmission to her Majesty.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, clothiers, and the trade to their sale of drapery, dress goods, blankets, clothing, fleecy wool, forfars, &c., &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

Cargo of Tasmanian Wheat, ex Sea Bird.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GRAFTON.

WEDNESDAY.

THE Agnes Irving arrived at 3 p.m. to-day, and sails on Saturday morning; the Ballina crossed the bar early this morning.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY, 6 P.M.

Mr. Bury, the coal explorer, has been injured by a fall from his horse.

Major-General Chute has returned from New Zealand.

The Pilot Board have suspended Pilot Bower for three months for stranding the ship Natalia.

It is likely that a division on the Address will take place to-night, as the leading speakers on each side have addressed the House.

Flour is firm, at an advance.

It is raining.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report a short supply of fat cattle, with firmer prices—best beef, 20s. to 22s. 6d per 100 lbs. Sheep—56 lb. wethers are worth 9s.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Laughing Water, barque, from Lyttelton; elhuish, barque, from Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 4 P.M.

The weather is fine, but cold. Gigantic fossil remains have been found at Kooringa.

The corn market is very firm; fine samples of wheat are worth 6s.; sales of middling have been effected at 5s. 6d.; holders of flour ask £22, but buyers only offer £21.

MR. MACLEAY BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS AT WAGGA WAGGA.—The *Express* of Saturday, in some preliminary remarks to a report of Mr. Macleay's address to the electors at Wagga Wagga, observes:—On Tuesday evening, 26th ultimo, a public meeting of the electors of Murrumbidgee was held in the Court-house, for the purpose of receiving from Mr. William Macleay an account of his Parliamentary proceedings, and his explanations of the same during the last two sessions. By half-past 7 the room was crowded. During the first part of the proceedings, the meeting was tolerably quiet and orderly, and Mr. Macleay was permitted to speak without interruption; but, as the evening advanced, a spirit of disorder began to manifest itself, and the remarks of the speaker were frequently drowned by the loud and irrepressible commentaries of an individual whose libations had been rather more copious than was either good for himself or for the comfort of his neighbours. His interjectional remarks were at first borne with some impatience, but were eventually taken up and seconded by some persons in the room, whose love of mischief outweighed their sense of courtesy and good taste, and the meeting thenceforward became one of the worst conducted and most disorderly that we have ever witnessed in Wagga Wagga.

NEW MODE OF HORSE-SHOEING.—Mr. William Ahern, of Wollongong (says the *Illawarra Mercury*), has invented and brought successfully into use a horse-shoe, which is fitted to the horse's foot without nails, and which, nevertheless, remains on the foot until completely worn in two. What is technically called the "web" of the shoe, or, in other words," that portion of the shoe on which a horse treads, is the same in the new shoe as in those usually in use, but the difference in the new shoe is that, instead of being nailed to the horse's hoof, there is a flange of iron, which is turned upwards, and is hammered so as to fit the hoof. The mode of shoeing is so easy that any person having a set of shoes can put them on without fear of injuring the sensible part of the hoof. The head of the shoe is the same as the ordinary shoe, and all that is required is to put the foot upon it and then holding up the horse's other leg, gently hammer the flange round the edge of the hoof. This kind of shoeing is particularly serviceable where horses have had bad feet, or where the horn of the hoof is too brittle. We are informed that this method of shoeing has been frequently resorted to by Mr. Ahern, where a horse has had sand cracks or other disease of the hoof, and with perfect success. In the old system of shoeing there is always danger of the susceptible part of the foot being injured by the nails, but under Mr. Ahern's plan no danger can exist.

ROCKY RIVER GOLD-FIELD.—The correspondent of the *Armidale Express* writes on the 28th ultimo:—"There has been a little stir in the neighbourhood of Maitland Point, two or three parties having found gold on the flat opposite Fearby's Point, at the foot of Commissioner's Gully. It has been thought that the gully is auriferous also, and already a number of claims have been taken up inside the paddock towards the Camp. But I am inclined to the opinion that where the gold is found is but the river bed which, in ages long gone by, ran round the bight in the form of the letter S. There may be a little gold in the gulley, but I doubt if there is what may be considered payable under the conditions imposed by the nature of the ground—deep stripping and wet. However, opinions are often wrong, and I shall be happy to hear that gold is found by that best of all tests—trying for it."

LACHLAN GOLD-FIELD.—Mining affairs upon this gold-field (says the *Mining Record* of Saturday), have now reached a point below which they can never probably recede. The discovered leads have been rich beyond comparison with any other gold-field in the colony, but most unfortunately they have been limited in extent. The last lead discovered, Thompson's, upon which no more than between thirty and forty claims were profitable to the shareholders, has long since been exhausted and the place is almost entirely deserted. This lead lies between the original discoveries and the reefs at Currajong. Some of those reefs, such as the Bushman's were very rich. When Thompson's lead was discovered, many sanguine persons entertained a belief that alluvial gold would be traced all the way to the reef at Currajong. In pursuance of this idea several parties have subjected themselves to considerable labour and expense in prospecting the wide extent of favourable-looking country that lies between. About six years ago, and when this gold-field was at the highest point of its glory and success, the ground between the Caledonia leap and Strickland's reef was all occupied by miners shepherding supposed leads. Among these supposed leads was one called the Queen's, upon which quite a number of shafts were sunk. It was said at the time that excellent prospects were obtained, and the enthusiastic public entertained a sincere belief in its richness. So much as £150 was paid for a single share in claims not far distant from the prospectors. There is no doubt but good prospects, such as a pennyweight to the tin dish, were obtained, but the value of the dirt falling so far below that of the South, North, Caledonia, Union, and Victoria Leads, completely discouraged the miners, and the ground was abandoned. It is now said that fair wages, as times go, can be made by working the ground upon the Queen's Lead, and a party have applied for a lease. At the head of this party is Mr. Peter Dogger, who has an unfailing faith in the existence of extensive and rich undiscovered leads upon this field, and who has given proof of his faith by devoting time and capital in prospecting for them. Since the rain several puddling machines have been put in operation. Mr. Daniel Jones, who has a claim upon the surfacing ground, Union Lead, and a puddling machine near the Wesleyan Chapel, has already commenced. It is said that the last machine-full, forty-five loads, washed before the water gave out, yielded something over nine ounces of gold. This, of course, for surfacing, where the dirt is easily got, will pay excellent wages. Lewis's party, surfacing on Matthieson's lead, continue to divide from £10 to £15 per man a week. Ground has also been taken up in the region of the old Shanandoah claim. The escorts, however, will continue very small from this place until something new is struck.

WOODS FLAT DIGGINGS.—The correspondent of the *Carcoar Herald* writes:—"It is really wonderful the great change that has come over this place. A short time ago it was nothing but a wild extent of bush, now it is assuming all the appearance of a rising township. The old song of 'Woodman spare the tree,' is but little heeded here, if I may judge from the great clearings that have been, and are being made; so that between the diggers and those building places, little mercy is shown to the trees. Since my last, several parties have arrived from Grenfell, some of whom are erecting stores. Not a single place is being built on the piece of ground lately surveyed for the township, but all are going up on what is called the Reef Ground. I would advise any of your readers, who may have a notion of starting in business here, to be cautious where they erect their place—what I mean is, not to build on the Reef Grounds without getting permission from the shareholders, as I now see signs of unpleasantness arising among some of the reefers on account of this. I speak of it for the purpose of putting those on their guard who may have any intention of entering business here. On the Homeward Bound Reef claims are still being taken up; there are as many as six different claims at work on this reef alone, of which there are three on the reef. On Kirkman's Reef there are also six claims at work, three of them being on the reef and the rest busily engaged sinking for it. Several parties left here a few days ago for the purpose of prospecting for reefs. One of them has returned with some very nice specimens of quartz, richly impregnated with gold; the precise locality he refuses to tell until he secures the ground. I have no doubt but that there are more good payable reefs about this place, as it is a regular quartz country for miles. A half-share has been sold this week in No. 1 South Kirkman's Reef, and I understand the sum of £125 has been paid for it, which will give your readers a slight idea of the value attached to the reefs on this place.

A FACT.—The gown of a suburban town clerk was positively made out of one of the outskirts of the city. Such a piece of economy is unheard of in any municipal record extant.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE monthly meeting of this society was held last night at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. The attendance was unusually large, and the exhibits were particularly large. Mr. Robert Henderson, the practical vice-president of the society, occupied the chair. Among the more noticeable of the exhibits, a remarkably fine plant of Epiphyllum Snowii (exhibited by Mr. T. S. Glaister), whose large clusters of bright scarlet flowers were in marked contrast with a very beautiful primula (P. fimbriata alba), a plant of second year's growth, raised by Mr. Piper. A very good specimen of Libonia floribunda was exhibited by Mr. B. Cocks, which was very much admired. The collection of apples and oranges exhibited by Mr. Hilly was very fine, as also were some others, though not so numerous. We append the secretary's list of the

EXHIBITS.

Mr. Joseph Graham, of the Markets, Lilydale: Cut flowers of Escallonia floribunda, Erythrinum Cambedi, Statice Halfordii and S. sinuata, Tacsonia manicata, Russellia juncea, Aster argyphyllus, Thea Bohea; Geranium—General Pallisier, Jockroma tubulosa; Rose—Souvenir de la Malmaison, Begonia jasminoides, and Passiflora alata.

Mr. J. Saxby, Botany: Camellias—Fimbriata alba, Alba plena, Henri Favre, Lady Hume's Blush, Peoniflora alba. Roses—Souvenir de la Malmaison, Geant des Battailes, Marie Portemar, Victor Troullard, Victor Verdier, and Polyanthus tuberosa, or Italian tuberose.

Mr. R. Piper, gardener to Mr. Henry Moore: Primula sinesis, Fimbriata alba.

Mr. James Seymour, of Hunter's-hill: Peach apples, second crop, fine specimens. The exhibitor stated that he had gathered seventy dozen from the tree. Oxalis violacea.

Mr. Griffiths: Dishes of apples—crow's egg, rock pippin, and Bess Pool. They were much admired.

Mr. Hilly, of Enfield: Fine samples of fruit. Oranges—Navel Siletto, St. Michaels, Teneriffe, Spurnay, common seedling; and a fine collection of peach apples.

Mr. J. Barnett, amateur: A very beautiful plant of Epiphyllum Snowii, which was much admired.

Mr. S. Kippax, amateur: Rose—Marshall Neil, a fine deep yellow rose, perfectly hardy and free flowering.

Mr. R. Henderson, Camellia Grove, Newtown: Pot-grown plants of Ilix, golden milkman (holly), foliage dark green, spotted with gold; ilix, silver milkmaid, foliage dark green, spotted with silver; ilix, golden queen, foliage dark green, edged with gold; Salix Hoffmanii (osier) used for basket work and for making hoops; Bignonia venusta, fine climber, with bright orange flowers; Aralia paperacea, rice plant from China, fine large foliage, with white flowers.

Mr. George Mortimore, gardener to Mr. T. S. Mort, the following beautiful stand of camellias: Alba plena, Triumphans, Chandlerii, Donkalerii, Rosa munda, Incarnata, Pratii, Lombardii, Imbricata, and Imbricata alba. This exhibit was much admired by the general body of the members.

Messrs. J. and W. Gelding, of the Markets and Double Bay: A fine striped semi-double camellia, which they have named Prince Alfred; Vernonia floribunda, Linum trygynum, and a seed pod of Nelumbium speciosum.

Mr. E. W. Booty, amateur: Salvia patens, Heterocentron roseum, Cuphea platycentra, Justicia speciosa, and a miniature pruning knife, measuring half an inch in length, beautifully made—a fine specimen of miniature cutlery.

Mr. Benjamin Cocks, amateur: Well grown pot plants of Libonia floribunda, and Yucca aloifolia variegata; also cut flowers of Statice Dicksoni, Heterocentron roseum, Zouale leaved geranium, Crystal Palace gem, and French wonder. The Libonia floribunda was covered with numerous flowers, and commanded much attention.

Mr. T. S. Glaister, amateur: A new crested fern, found by him on the North Shore. It is supposed to be a sport from Davallia dubia, and in honour of the discoverer it was proposed to call it Davallia dubia var. Glaisteri. Mr. Glaister also exhibited a fine pot-grown plant of Epiphyllum Snowii, having upwards of 300 flowers expanded on it, and was stated to have been grown out of doors. A Lupinus Dunnetti superba.

COCCUS, GRUBS, &c.

Mr. R. Reilly showed the meeting a branch of Gardenia florida covered with white coccus, with a view to obtaining a remedy for its destruction. Various methods were mentioned—amongst others, scrubbing with soft soap, hot water, diluted kerosene, &c.

Mr. Murphy mentioned that his orange trees were sadly infested with the coccus, and he exterminated the pest by washing the trees with soft soap and kerosene; the latter diluted to the extent of half a pint of kerosene to one gallon of water.

Mr. J. M. Saunders, of West Maitland, sent to the meeting a quantity of the grubs that are destroying his apple and pear trees. The grubs were supposed to be identical with those eaten by the aborigines. It was stated that a gentleman had some fig trees so infested. He salivated the trees with quicksilver, and entirely eradicated the pest; the trees also recovered and bore fruit as usual.

NELUMBIUM LEICHARDTII.

Mr. J. GELDING read the following paper on this particular exhibit:—This is without doubt identical with the N. speciosum of Loudon, respecting which he writes: "The plant is called Nelumbo in Ceylon; N. speciosum is a native both of the East and West Indies, China, Cochin China, Japan, Persia, and some parts of the Russian Empire. Thunberg informs us that it is considered a sacred plant in Japan, and pleasing to their deities, and that the images of their idols are often drawn sitting on its large leaves; the long stalks are there eaten, among other potherbs. Lonreiro relates that it abounds in muddy marshes in India and China, and is cultivated in large, handsome pots in the gardens and houses of the mandarins. Both root and seed are esculent, sapid, and wholesome. In China it is called lien wha, and the seed and slices of the hairy root, with the kernels of apricots and walnuts, and alternate layers of ice, were frequently presented to the British Ambassador and his suite at the breakfasts given by some of the principal mandarins. The Chinese have always held the plant in such high value, that at length they regarded it as sacred. That character has not limited it to merely ornamental purposes, for the roots are not only served up in summer with ice, but they are also laid up in salt and vinegar for winter use. The seeds are mentioned to have the taste of almonds, and that the plant bears the rigorous cold of a Pekin winter." Thus writes Loudon on this beautiful plant. The seeds I have brought were sent to me by Walter Hill, Esq., the talented curator of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens. The plant grows very plentifully in most of the rivers about Queensland, and I cannot but think that the old name of N. speciosum ought to have been adopted, in preference to its local cognomen, as it is to all intents and purposes identical with the one Loudon describes. I am informed that it thrives luxuriantly in ponds that in winter are subjected to two or three degrees of frost. Such being the case, I have thought it my duty to distribute the seeds to those who desire to try their hand at its cultivation. The best plan to raise the seeds is to get a glass globe, place some loam and sand in it, then cut the outer skin of the seed, taking care not to injure the kernel. Then in the spring time get a good basket, and place a quantity of soil in it; place the plant in it, and sink it in a pond about three feet deep. It is imperative that the seed should be incised to allow the water to get to the kernel, otherwise the seed may lay for years and never germinate. From information I have received I have not the slightest doubt of our succeeding with it if we only treat it with the like care that we do our fuchsias and other florist flowers.

TERATOLOGY, OR A CHAPTER ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF PLANTS.

Mr. LUKE WOOFF read the following paper on this subject:—"The sporting character of the vegetable tribes is stranger than the mysteries of spiritualism. The vast number of varieties, sports, and monstrosities, and even the changing of form of the same species, which has of late come into notice, is most wonderful and mysterious. This operation of nature is, I believe, more than usually occupying the attention of botanists of the present time. Ferns seem, of all plants, the most subject to sports, monstrosities, and variation; and this is somewhat more remarkable by the fact that, even up to the present day, no sexual or seed-producing organs have been discovered. It is only of modern discovery that they were even found to produce seed at all—the old notion being (and even up to the 18th century by many) that they grew spontaneously, or were produced nobody could tell how. But now no plants are more commonly or more easily raised from seed than they are. Their seed seems to be everywhere, and in all places, and ready to burst into life on the first favourable opportunity. Not a stick or stone, or a bit of soil can be gathered from nature, especially in tropical climates, but what teems with germs of cryptogamic vegetation. Insignificant and unimportant as these lowly forms of vegetable tribes may appear to some, yet to the more thoughtful, it will be seen that they play a very important part in nature, and hence the reason of their being produced in such profusion. It is cryptogamous plants which labour together to produce vegetation in newly formed countries. They fill up and consolidate bogs, and form vegetable mould for the growth of other and a higher order of plants. They condense the watery vapours floating in the atmosphere, and thus become living fountains of many streams. Coal, which of late years has become so important in sciences and arts, and so indispensable to man, is principally of cryptogamic formations. As objects capable of exciting our curiosity and admiration, I need only say one word—thousands of pages have been written for that purpose, and thousand of pounds have been spent on their cultivation. We have been most fortunate as a society and publishers of a magazine, to have had such an elaborate, as well as concise, description of Australian ferns, given us by Mr. William Woolls, of Parramatta. The first of these interesting and highly instructive papers appears in our number for November, 1866, and is completed with the present month's issue (May); and I take this opportunity of stating that all the words of praise that I could offer would not half convey my thanks to Mr. Woolls for such a contribution. * * * * Some two or three years ago the subject "variegation," as you are doubtless aware, gave rise to much lively discussion, both in our magazines and at our monthly meetings. High authority—as M. Von Siebold and others, was referred to in order to show why plants became variegated. A lengthy period under which they have been cultivated as in China, Japan, &c., was assigned as the chief or principal cause of coloration, or "disease," as it was called. But from the extremely large number of variegated plants which have so recently been discovered and imported from the South Sea Islands, we must, I think, come to the conclusion that such a theory (in its integrity) is incorrect, for those islands, I should imagine, are of very recent formation compared with that of China, Europe, &c., and where cultivation may scarcely be said to have commenced. Yet many of these islands are, probably, more rich in variegated plants than any other part of the world. The majority, however, of these we are partly led to believe is sports and not species, increased by the islanders, who, it is said, are remarkably fond of showy colours, so that whenever a sport or freak of nature in their plants is observed, it is culled and planted by them near their dwellings; and now comes the rub. These are afterwards discovered by some exploring botanist, and, as he supposes, in a wild and natural state. These, as a matter of course, are set down as distinct and original species, and at once christened with names as long as one's arm. Thus, it appears to me that climatic influences and locality, while in a state of nature, are the cause of the sports in plants, and not culture. In a paper, styled "Odds and Ends; or, who shall decide" (see vol. 4, p. 163), the changeableness of plants is mentioned. It is shown that in the course of a few years not less than 1200 varieties of ferns have been added to the British flora alone. In Australia—as well as every other part of the world—a similar change seems to be taking place. Varieties, sports, and monstrosities are becoming the rule and not the exception: even species under some peculiar circumstances seem to be gradually changing their forms so as to be hardly recognised by their original or proper names. That garden varieties may, either unthinkingly or with a designed intention, be made into species is probable and even possible—mark the following:—A Mr. Veitch comes out here on a professional tour, he collects, or rather has given to him two Coleuses, which originated in Craig End Gardens, and were a cross between C. Verschaffeltii and C. Blumeii. One of these I had named "Wooffii," and is now well recognised in the colonies by this name. The other was not named—they were given to Mr. Veitch with this explanation. He took them home, got beautiful pictures made of them in one of the leading journals of the day, and then he sends them out to his customers and to all the botanists of the world, as distinct species. "Wooffii" is changed into Gibsonii, in honour of a Mr. Gibson, one of the greatest and most successful growers of variegated plants in England; the other he names Veitchii, in honour of himself; and, to make the matter more plausible, he states that he found them growing in great abundance in New Caledonia. Thus, you see how easy it is to make species out of hybrids; and that such is the case with a great number of our cultivated plants, I have not the least doubt, more especially with ferns, crotons, draceanas, and most of our variegated plants. But with those I exhibit this evening it is not so easy, for they are all deformed objects (if I may use the term), and as such are at once looked upon as monstrosities or sports of nature; and hence, however distinct they may be, no attempt is ever made to place them as distinct species. One of the most singular, distinct, and ornamental of the crested ferns is one I hold in my hand—one which was recently discovered, growing perfectly wild, on the North Shore by our friend Mr. Glaister. This specimen has been kindly lent me by Mr. C. Moore, director of the Botanic Gardens, together with several other common British sports of a similar character, by Mr. Duff, for the special purpose of illustrating this subject, and in order to show you the common form which a large number of seedling ferns are assuming. The plant in question is supposed to be a sport from Dicksonia dubia. The most elegant of the crested ferns I have seen is Gymnogramma Wetenalliana. This plant has been grown by Mr. Mortimore. It was raised from seed at Greenoakes, obtained by myself from the Liverpool Botanic Gardens, England. The whole of this plant is beautifully covered with a silvery white farinous powder; it grows to the height of about eighteen or twenty inches, erect, and having the ends of its fronds very beautifully crested, renders it for beauty "king of the crested ferns." Next we have Lomaria discolor,—a singular crested fern, discovered by Mr. Parcell. As a figure of this appears in our September number of last year, and a description given of it by Mr. Woolls, nothing more need be said upon it. Pteris serulata, var. cristata.—This has become a very familiar plant, and may now be seen in all collections. Polypodium vulgare, var. Cambricum.—This is a very beautiful Welsh variety of the common English polypody—this is usually void of fructification. Athyrium Felix-fœmina, var. Multifidum; A. Felix-fœmina, var. Smithii; and A. Felix fœmina Frizellia.—These are all singular and beautiful varieties from the common English lady fern—the last, especially, is unrivalled as an ornamental pot plant, and I believe, few ferns, if any, have been so profitable to the nurseryman who was fortunate enough to first obtain the stock. Blechnum spicant, var. ramosum; Lastrea felix mas., var. cristata.—This is a very singular but a beautiful sprout from the common English male fern. The last is Neptrodium molle, var. corymbiferum.—This is a also a very curious sprout—its fronds being irregularly divided, and the ends of its primæ or leaflets appearing in little corymbs or bunches. These are all very singular, and excite our wonder; and what makes them more singular is, that it is only within the last few years that these have made their appearance or increased so rapidly; but what makes them more singular is, that they will readily perpetuate their kinds from seed, and thus assume originality or true species. I here refer you to Mr. Wooll's No. 1 article, vol. 4, p. 17. Again, it is a singular fact that plain-leaved ferns will produce from seed, variegated kinds and *vice versâ*; thus we have Pteris tricolor, from P. aspericaulis, &c., while Pteris argyrea produces, as I have been assured by our secretary, Mr. Gelding, both variegated and plain leaved kinds. This is a singular affair, and makes us exclaim, "What next?" as the monkey said when the carriage wheel cut off its tail. The latest bulletin is, that our friend Mr. Mortimore has obtained a variegated form of the common Brake—Pteris aqualina—which, as I am told, surpasses P. argyrea, or the variegated American poke weed, out and out, but which is not to be seen by his fellow-gardeners before our next exhibition. To offer an opinion as to the cause of these morphological changes of plants would, I suppose, be about the same as prognosticating the kind of weather we are daily to have from this to the 1st of January next. I might mention that animal as well as vegetable is subject to sports and monstrosities—only, not being so desirable, they are not fostered, and so kept more rare. Cultivation has done much in changing the general appearance of plants—it has made culinary vegetables what we find them; the crested and multiplied forms of cabbage, cauliflower, brocoli, parsley, endive, &c., &c., are good examples. No such thing as wheat, barley, &c., in their present form, was ever found growing in nature; double flowers have been produced from single ones by cultivation, and are only kept so by it; and why not these fern and other monstrosities I have been speaking of, be produced by similar causes. With regard to those which we find to sport in nature, like Mr. Glaister's discovery—Are we quite sure that their locality have not been by some means or other changed—have they been been deprived of the shade, shelter, and moisture for which they are so peculiarly adapted, as by clearing away of the scrub, the stoppage of a particular watercourse, or the natural drainage of the earth, and so exposing them to unnatural circumstances, and *vice versâ*. And, lastly, can these morphological changes, be in any way owing to, as astronomers say, "this globe of ours being gradually drawn off by the Sun towards Jupiter, Neptune, or some other remote body," by which means all things are gradually undergoing a change so as to suit themselves to existing circumstances. It is far more easy and wise for us to suit ourselves to circumstances, than it is to make circumstances suit us. From orgine botany, we are partly, if not bound, to believe that some such change is taking place—for in various strata of the earth are found both animal and vegetable remains—which, as is supposed, could not live under the present circumstances in the countries in which they are found. For instance, it is clearly shown that the flora of England was once identical with the present flora of Australia; for amongst the fossil remains are found not only tree ferns and palm trees, but several kinds of our Eucalypti or gum trees; also, the Banksia, Dryandra, Hakea, Grevillea, Lomatia, Personia, Casuarina, Exocarpus, the Australia cherry, and scores of others, which are now so peculiar to Australia—all showing that the climate of England was once like that of Australia at the present time.

Nominations were received for office-bearers for the ensuing year.

On the motion of Mr. GRAHAM, seconded by Mr. B. COCKS, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wooff for his paper.

Similar votes were, at the instance of Mr. BRADY, Mr. WOOFF, Mr. ILLIDGE, and Alderman CHAPMAN, given to the exhibitors and the chairman.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

NEWTOWN.—A special meeting of the Council was held on the 13th ultimo. Present—the Mayor (Mr. H. Munro), and Aldermen Goodsell, Conley, Bedford, and Cozens. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed. The Mayor said his reasons for convening the present meeting was in consequence of information received from the Registrar-General's Department, per the solicitor to the Council, respecting the application of Ida B. Dransfield to bring a piece of land under the provisions of the Real Property Act. After a lengthy discussion it was ultimately agreed,—"That the Mayor, Alderman Goodsell, and the clerk, with the solicitor to the Council, should call at the Registrar-General's Department, and endeavour to arrange the matter without lodging a caveat; but in the event of the Council not receiving satisfactory information that the application in question will not interfere with the present alignment of Lord-street, that the Mayor at once instruct the solicitor to the Council to lodge a caveat against the application referred to." The Council then rose. The usual monthly meeting of the council was held on the 2nd instant. Present—the Mayor and Aldermen Cozens, Curtis, Goodsell, Conley, and Bedford. The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed. Correspondence—1. Letter from the Rev. G. Hurst, complaining of a nuisance caused by the drivers and conductors of omnibuses shouting unnecessarily loud for fares on Sundays, when passing or opposite to places of public worship during divine service. The clerk was instructed to reply, and inform the Rev. G. Hurst that the nuisance complained of should receive immediate attention. 2. From Mr. J. Gardiner, calling attention of the Council to persons washing omnibuses on Trafalgar-terrace. The clerk was instructed to call the attention of the inspector of nuisances to the above complaint. 3. From Messrs. Rolin and Salter, solicitors for Miss Dransfield, case No. 1908 Lands Titles Office, giving notice to at once withdraw caveat against the above application, or the Council will be held liable for compensation for damage or injury that may be sustained by reason of such caveat being lodged. The Mayor said he had instructed the clerk to reply, and refer Messrs. Rolin and Salter to the solicitor to the Council respecting the above matter. Reports:—1. The Finance Committee brought up a report of accounts paid under votes of appropriations amounting to £58 19s. 6d., and recommending payment of accounts amounting to £9 16s. 1d. Report adopted, on the motion of Alderman Curtis and Goodsell. In the absence of Alderman Galvin (the Chairman of the Improvement Committee), Alderman Conley read a report, agreed to by the Newtown and Marrickville Improvement Committees, respecting works to be performed on the Edgeware Road (the same being a boundary road of the two municipalities) as follows:—"1. To lay down an open stone watercourse between Messrs. Goodsell's and Smidmore's fences. 2. To form the roadway, forty-two feet wide, about thirty-one chains in length. 3. To lay down drainpipes across the said road. 4. To clean out the watercourse in Mr. Smidmore's paddock. 5. Each Council to pay an equal proportion towards the cost of performing the whole of the works. Report adopted, on the motion of Alderman Conley and Bedford. Motion pursuant to notice: Moved by Alderman Cozens, seconded by Alderman Conley,—"That tenders be called for forming a portion of the Edgeware Road, also constructing a stone watercourse accross the said road, in accordance with the Improvement Committee's report." Carried unanimously. The Mayor drew the attention of Council to the following erroneous report, published in last Saturday's *Evening News*, respecting the appeal against the Assessment of the Camperdown Cemetery, viz., in the case of some land belonging to a burial-ground reduced from £60 to £25. The cemetery in question was assessed by the Council at £50, and was confirmed at the Appeal Court. The Council then rose.

GLEBE.—A meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber on Monday, the 1st instant. Present—the Mayor, and Aldermen Mansfield, Thornley, Simpson, Munro, and Brown. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and a report from the Finance Committee, showing a total expenditure since the last meeting of £45 2s., was brought up by the Mayor and adopted, on the motion of Alderman Simpson, seconded by Alderman Thornley. The declarations of the valuers, appointed to assess the rateable property in the borough, were laid upon the table, duly signed and attested. The Council clerk laid upon the table the pound-book, which was thereupon inspected and signed. The Council clerk laid upon the table the assessment for the current year of the rateable property in the borough. The Council clerk laid upon the table a specification of the work to be performed by the person or persons who undertake to clean the street-gutters, &c., and it was moved by Alderman Simpson,—"That the specification now before the Council, having reference to the cleaning of gutters, &c., be adopted, and that tenders be invited, by advertisement, from persons willing to undertake the work set forth in the specification." Seconded by Alderman Thornley, and carried. It was then moved by Alderman Mansfield,—"That the assessment for the current year of the rateable property in the borough, now before the Council, be adopted; that it be fairly transcribed in the ratebooks, and sealed with the municipal seal; and that, as soon as practicable, rate notices be prepared and served, in accordance with the provisions of the 164th section of the Municipalities Act of 1867." Seconded by Alderman Thornley, and carried. Alderman Mansfield then moved,—"That the rate of wages for labourers employed by the Council be 6s. per day. Seconded by Alderman Brown. Amendment moved by Alderman Simpson,—"That a reduction of ten per cent. be made upon the whole of the wages and salaries paid by the Council." Seconded by Alderman Munro, put and negatived by the casting vote of the Mayor. A division was called for, which resulted as follows:—Ayes: Aldermen Simpson, Munro, and Thornley; noes: Aldermen Mansfield, Brown, and Allen (the Mayor). The votes being equal, the casting vote was given with the noes. The original motion was then put, and negatived by the casting vote of the Mayor. A division was called for and showed the following result:—Ayes: Aldermen Mansfield, Brown, and Allen (the Mayor); noes: Aldermen Simpson, Munro, and Thornley. The Mayor gave his casting vote with the noes, and stated as his reason for doing so, after having voted with the ayes, was that, although supporting the motion as alderman, he considered that as some of the members of the Council were not present, his casting vote as Mayor ought not to be used so as to alter the existing state of things.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Observing in the *Herald* of Monday last a weather table, or rather a prediction of the state of the weather, lately compiled by a gentleman in the sister colony of Victoria, I beg leave to send you a "Weather Table" as published by Dr. Herschel in the Victoria London Almanac, 1866-7. I can safely certify that its accuracy to the actual state of the weather in England was almost marvellously correct, and although perhaps it was chiefly intended for the Northern hemisphere, I have found by observation, since my return to Sydney last January, that it approximates generally to the climate of this colony. If you think it will promote the diffusion of useful knowledge, I have much pleasure in placing it at your disposal.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BLAKE.

Blakewood, Hunter's Hill, 2nd June.

WEATHER TABLE.

(By Dr. Herschel, of London.)

Published in the Victoria Almanac in London, for 1866-7.

When the Moon changes.	In Summer you may expect.	In Winter you may expect.
Between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 p.m.	Much rain.	Snow and rain.
Between 2 and 4 p.m.	Changeable.	Fair and mild.
" 4 and 6 "	Fair.	Fair.
" 6 and 10 "	Fair if the wind blows from W or N.W. Rain if S. or S.W.	Fair and frosty if the wind be N. or N.E. Rain, if the wind be S. or S.W.
" 10 and 12 night	Fair.	Fair and frost.
" 12 and 2 morn.	Fair.	Frost, unless wind be S. or S. W. Rain.
" 2 and 4 "	Cold and showers.	Snow and stormy.
" 4 and 6 "	Rainy.	Snow, rain, and stormy.
" 6 and 8 "	Gusty wind and rain.	Stormy weather.
" 8 and 10 "	Changeable.	Rain if wind W. snow if E.
" 10 and 12 "	Showers.	Cold and windy.

1868.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

January	First Quarter, 3rd day,	2h. 7m. p.m.	Last Quarter, 17th day,	3h. 8m. a.m.
	Full, 10th,	8 58 p.m.	New Moon, 25th,	5 23 a.m.
February	First Quarter, 2nd,	4 20 p.m.	Last Quarter, 15th,	7 21 p.m.
	Full, 8th,	7 41 p.m.	New Moon, 24th,	0 25 a.m.
March	First Quarter, 2nd,	2 54 p.m.	Last Quarter, 16th,	1 34 p.m.
	Full, 9th,	6 27 a.m.	New Moon, 24th,	5 3 p.m.
April	First Quarter, 31st March,	10 30 p.m.		
	Full Moon, 7th April,	6 21 p.m.	New Moon, 23rd,	6 24 a.m.
	Last Quarter, 15th,	8 39 a.m.	First Quarter, 30th,	4 23 p.m.
May	Full Moon, 7th,	4 41 a.m.	New Moon, 22nd,	4 40 a.m.
	Last Quarter, 15th,	3 20 a.m.	First Quarter, 29th,	9 46 p.m.
June	Full Moon, 5th,	4 59 p.m.	New Moon, 21st,	0 50 p.m.
	Last Quarter, 13th,	8 18 a.m.	First Quarter, 27th,	3 55 a.m.
July	Full Moon, 5th,	6 44 p.m.	New Moon, 20th,	8 1 p.m.
	Last Quarter, 13th,	10 46 a.m.	First Quarter, 26th,	11 57 a.m.
August	Full Moon, 3rd,	9 57 p.m.	New Moon, 18th,	3 16 p.m.
	Last Quarter, 11th,	10 23 a.m.	First Quarter, 25th,	10 51 p.m.
September	Full Moon, 2nd,	8 2 p.m.	New Moon, 16th,	1 24 p.m.
	Last Quarter, 10th,	2 9 a.m.	First Quarter, 24th,	1 26 p.m.
October	Full Moon, 2nd,	4 6 p.m.		
	Last Quarter, 9th,	9 18 p.m.	First Quarter, 23rd,	7 47 a.m.
	New Moon, 16th,	11 6 a.m.	Full Moon, 31st,	9 10 p.m.
November	Last Quarter, 7th,	9 52 p.m.	First Quarter, 22nd,	4 51 p.m.
	New Moon, 14th,	7 0 a.m.	Full Moon, 30th,	1 51 p.m.
December	Last Quarter, 7th,	11 38 a.m.	First Quarter, 22nd,	2 33 p.m.
	New Moon, 14th,	11 38 p.m.	Full Moon, 29th,	11 52 p.m.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

MARTYN AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Fat Lambs, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool.

HARRISON AND JONES.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fleece Wool, Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, Forfars, Half-hose, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—On the premises, Botany Road, next the Halfway House, at half-past 11 o'clock, Pile-driving and Boring Machines, Planking, California Pump, Saws, Barrows, Drays, Horses, Harness, Tools, Furniture, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wheat.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows; at 12 o'clock, Fat Lambs, Pigs, Calves, Suckers, Poultry, Maize, Greaves, Pumpkins, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At the Railway Auction Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Cows; at half-past 11 o'clock, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Suckers, Poultry, &c.

R. BELL.—At the Sydney Auction Mart, at 2 o'clock, Pigs, Calves, Cows, Poultry, Suckers, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, &c.

J. B. NORTH AND CO.—At the Balmain Hotel, Stephen-street, Balmain, at 11 o'clock, Continuation Sale of Drapery, Clothing, &c.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£547	3	1
Gin	289	9	3
Whisky	39	18	2
Rum	882	2	10
Perfumed spirits	29	4	1
Wine	77	2	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	0	11	0
——— (in bottle)	38	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	132	8	0
Cigars	13	17	6
Tea	41	18	9
Coffee and chicory	3	18	4
Sugar, unrefined	225	0	0
Dried fruits	59	19	1
Rice	100	0	0
Opium	56	0	0
Pilotage	12	18	0
Ad valorem	297	14	0
Total	£2788	4	1

The W. W. Smith, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, with a general cargo valued at £11,266.

The news by the Panama mail has caused a better feeling in the breadstuffs market. Prices have not advanced, but there is a greater disposition to buy, and a good business was done to-day in both wheat and flour, at late rates. A better demand has been experienced for teas during the last few days, at slightly improved prices. Sugars are easier, owing to the result of yesterday's sale, at which a reduction was submitted to. In liquors we have no change to report.

The entire cargo of Oregon timber, just arrived ex Levi Stevens, was disposed of at public auction this afternoon, by Messrs. R. F. Stubbs and Co., at the following rates, viz.—T. and G. 6 x 1, 22s. 6d.; inch rough boards, 15s.; 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 3 inch scantling, 14s. 6d.; deals, 6 x 3 to 12 x 3, 12s. 9d.; square timber, 16s. 6d. to 19s. per 100 feet; 5-feet pickets, 8s. 9d. per 100. There was a good attendance of the trade, and competition was brisk.

We have Brisbane papers to the 30th ultimo, on which date the *Courier* reports as to the markets:—

> The past week has been a quiet one in business matters, partly owing to the holidays, and partly to its being the last in the month. Flour is hardly so firm, and £26 is now quoted as the price of best Adelaide brands. Buyers are still very cautious, and generally the feeling seems to be a desire to hold back until advices from California, via Panama, are to hand. In the import markets there is no great change. Brandies are firmer in consequence of an upward tendency in the Southern markets. Rum is exceedingly scarce and prices are almost nominal. A similar scarcity also prevails in Sydney and Melbourne. Teas also show an advancing tendency, and holders are asking prices equivalent to a rise of from 1d to 2d per lb on late rates. In sugars there has been no change, though many sorts are scarce. In the produce markets the changes have not been marked, and generally prices rule about the same as last week. Maize continues firm at late quotations. The farmers are asking from 2s 10d to 3s 3d per bushel, but seem chary of selling at those rates. The market is overstocked with potatoes. Two cargoes have arrived within the week, and several others are known to be on the way. The Clutha, schooner, sailed from Warrnambool for this port on the 27th instant, and the Lookout was to have sailed from the Mersey, Tasmania, on the 18th instant, also for this port, with potatoes and other produce. Present quotations are from £3 10s to £4 per ton. The balance of shipment ex Bungaree was sold at auction, by Mr. A. Martin, at £3 10s per ton.

From Wilmer and Smith's *European Times* of March 27 we learn that the following shipments were made from Liverpool to Sydney from February 29 to March 26:—

> 2 cases apparel, 771 cases bottles, 1700 hogsheads bulk beer, 714 gallons brandy, 332 barrels 669 cases currants, 1 case clothing, 53 packages figs, 1 box firearms, 5 bales linen, 150 boxes tin plates, 5 cases mops, 4 bales paper, 30 bales woolpacks, 50 cases British spirits, 79 barrels 19 drums caustic soda, 50 kegs bi-carbonate soda, 198 tons rock, 207 tons white salt, 14 cases steel, 2 cases sewing machines, 355 lbs. tobacco, 1817 gallons wine.

The *Mark Lane Express* of March 30 reports as to the state of the grain crops and markets:—

> We have had a rough but seasonable week, excepting a surplus of rain. Field-work has only been partially hindered, and more spring planting has been done. A more genial temperature is now required, or the forward fruit-buds may suffer from night frosts. Slower progress has been making as regards vegetation, and it is very doubtful whether the season will prove earlier than usual. The March winds hitherto have not been dry enough to do good to newly-thrashed samples, and so we yet have complaints of condition and dull markets, especially as foreign supplies have been liberal. Prices have little altered; some places have sprung 1s, and about as many have declined as much, while the majority of towns note no change; but there is little doubt, had it not been for France, we should have been rather lower. Although some of the interior markets of France have rather cheapened, Marseilles has advanced, and therefore the decline is not likely to be of long duration. The French Government, to secure supplies, has abolished all tolls on the navigation of rivers and canals of grain-laden vessels, native or foreign, for six months, say to 30th September next. Our best security seems to be, to give encouraging prices, for we have yet a large deficiency to meet. If high prices diminish our consumption five per cent., and lessen our wants by one million quarters we still want 4½ millions in the next five months; because in the nearly seven expired since August to 21st March our receipts in wheat and flour were only about 5,100,000 quarters, or 730,000 quarters per month; whereas, for the remaining five months, we shall want about 900,000 quarters monthly to the end of August, so that this year an early or late harvest becomes a serious matter, and let us hope that it will not only be early but abundant. Belgium, Holland, and Germany show very little change. Further reports from Australia partly contradict the late disastrous accounts. With increasing supplies in the Western States of America, and an anxiety to execute shipping orders, New York has rather given way in breadstuffs, more especially as some think the canals will open earlier than usual.
>
> Bullion.—The following is from Messrs. Pixley, Abell, and Langley's bullion circular, of March 28:—Gold: The demand for export now exists only for refinable qualities, the continental exchanges having experienced a marked rise during the past few days. The overland mail reports the sailing of vessels from Melbourne for England with £1,005,000. The Donald M'Kay also sailed on the 20th January, with gold; the amount is not yet known. Of the above large total a considerable portion is likely to be retained here. The arrivals comprise £115,350, viz.:—£16,000 per Poonah, from India; £97,350 per La Plata, from Brazils; £2000 per Roman, from Cape. The shipments have been £93,490, viz.:—£3490 per Ripon, to the East; £25,000 per Asia, to the Cape; £65,000 per Hansa, to New York, in Spanish doubloons. And the transactions at the bank consist of a purchase of £56,000, and a withdrawal of £191,000, chiefly sovereigns, for Egypt.
>
> Silver.—The silver by the Shannon has been placed at 60⅜d per oz. standard, owing to the demand for India. Existing orders having been executed, the market has become slightly weaker, in consequence of the non-receipt of telegrams in due course from Bombay. The Ripon has taken £175,000 to Bombay from Southampton, and this amount will be considerably added to by the shipments to be made at Marseilles.
>
> Mexican dollars, by the Shannon and by the St. Nazaire steamer, were placed at 59⅜d per oz. The market has since become flatter, and those by the Alhambra, from New Orleans, have been sold at 59⅛d per oz. The Ripon has taken £17,890 to China, and the Poonah brought £22,000 from the East, which were sent back again to Bombay in the Ripon.
>
> Exchange on India is without much change. Banks' drafts at 60 days' sight may be quoted at 1s 11⅞d to 2s for Bombay; and is 11⅝d to 1s 11⅞d Calcutta and Madras. Sales of council drafts have been made this day at 1s 11⅝d.
>
> India Government Loan Notes have been more in demand, and prices have advanced, especially for 4 per Cents., which we quote 87½ to 88; 5 per cents., 103¼ to 103¾; and 5½ per Cents., 108¼ to 108¾d.
>
> Quotations for Bullion.—Gold: Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz. std; ditto refinable, 78s per oz. std, last price; Spanish doubloons, 77s 9d per oz., last price; South American doubloons, 73s 9d per oz., last price; United States gold coin, 76s 3½d per oz., last price. Silver: Bar silver, fine, 5s 0⅜d per oz. std, last price, flat; ditto, containing 5 grains gold, 5s 1⅜d per oz. std, last price; fine cake silver, 5s 5⅛d per oz., last price. Mexican dollars, 4s 11⅛d per oz. Quicksilver, £6 17s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

The *Economist* of March 28th supplies the following extracts relating to financial and mercantile matters in England:—

> The money market has been more active for the last ten days than for a considerable time before, and the rates given have been higher. A couple of years ago we thought little of a ¼ per cent., but now such a fraction is keenly watched, because it may be the precursor of much greater changes. Some persons think that it does forebode such changes, but we cannot agree with them for the following reasons:—This is one of the seasons of the year when the money market always tends to be dear for the moment. A great deal of money accumulates in the "public deposits" of the Bank of England, to be paid out again when the dividends become due, and this always makes the outer market bare. For many of the best bills, what is called the minimum of the Bank of England is a sort of maximum. The holders of them go round Lombard-street trying where they can "do them," as the phrase is, at the lowest shade of charge. When the Lombard-street market is full, they have no difficulty in getting some one to under-bid the bank; but when Lombard-street is bare, bill-brokers are not so ready; the rate of the outer market rises, and some extra persons must resort to the bank, which will not charge less than its own minimum. As a principle, the accumulation of money in the Bank of England is by our system favourable to the lender of money, and enables him to maintain a higher rate of charge, while the efflux of money from the bank into Lombard-street is favourable to the borrower of money, and enables him to require a lower rate. Just before the April quarter, the Government always makes unusual efforts to get in its revenue, and this year it has additional reason to do so, as the cost of the Abyssinian war makes it very desirable (to say the least) to get in as much as possible of the additional income tax which was imposed to defray it. On this account we should expect the rise in the value of money at the close of the present quarter to be, as it has been, rather greater than it was at the end either of last September or last December. It is said by some persons that there is "more doing," and that trade is reviving. But, as far as we can learn, the increase of demand, such as there is, seems to be rather "financial" than mercantile, strictly speaking; and we do not expect, after late lessons, that a financial demand will run to any such extent as to change greatly the value of money. It is possible that trade may have increased a little, because there are no searching statistics for small recent changes in such matters. But it is to be remembered, also, that a little rise in the value of money always makes a great number of people say there is more doing. They fancy the cause, because they feel the effect; and as an increase of trade demand is the greatest and commonest cause of a rise in the rate of interest, it is very common, without further proof, to say there is such a demand whenever money in the least tends to rise.
>
> The principal feature in the Bank of England return is the large increase in the public deposits caused by payments into the Bank on account of revenue, which as usual has caused a considerable increase in the "other securities," and a diminution to some extent in the other deposits. The coin and bullion show an increase of £156,656, although the bank has parted with £12,060 in gold for export more than it has received from abroad.
>
> The Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	£23,772,378	Securities	£32,759,000
Public deposits	7,287,476	Coin and bullion......	21,438,083
Private deposits.....	19,502,226		
	£50,562,080		£54,197,083

> During the week ended March 25, the importations of the precious metals into the United Kingdom were—gold, £185,363; silver, £141,106. The exports were—gold, £134,869; silver, £223,575.
>
> In the early part of the week the applications for discount at the Bank of England were upon a quiet scale, but subsequently, in consequence of a hardening in the rates in the open market, and of the supply becoming more limited, owing to a continuation of payments into the bank on account of revenue, there was a somewhat brisk demand. The diminution in the withdrawals of gold from the bank; the decline in the rate of exchange at Bombay on London causing the silver market to be flat on this side; the fact of over a million sterling being on its way to England from Australia, of which a great proportion will be due in about a week from this date—and a good part of which will probably remain here—favour the conclusion that no material advance in the value of money can be expected for the present. The large amount of the remittance above referred to on its way from Australia arises from the circumstance that the export duty on gold was taken off at Melbourne on the 1st of January last. As regards the business prospects of the year, the first quarter of which is now nearly completed, without any substantial improvement in business generally, there are indications in several quarters that the production of certain commodities, for which there has been little or no demand for a considerable period, is recommencing.
>
> Transactions have taken place during the week, fractionally, above 2 per cent, in exceptional cases. The market is slightly easier to-day, and there is not expected to be any better supply until the 4th of April has passed. Nothing was done in the discount market under 2 per cent., in consequence of there being more demand for money in the provinces.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following is the report of the directors of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, to the thirty-second annual general meeting of the proprietors, held pursuant to the provisions of the deed of settlement, on the 26th day of February, 1868, in the company's offices, Liverpool:—

The directors beg again to submit to the proprietors a statement of the affairs of the company, and to embody it in the following report:—

The capital in the hands of the proprietors is the same as last year, £391,752, and the amount held by trustees as consideration for the Globe 5 per cent. annuities is £146,712.

Fire Department.—This account presents a greatly improved appearance when compared with that of 1866; the premiums are £836,816 9s. 2d., against £818,055 12s. 9d., and the losses are £498,481 12s. 6d., instead of £628,152 17s. 4d. The increase in the amount of premiums has been materially interfered with by the commercial depression which has prevailed throughout the year.

Life Department:

The number of proposals received for insurance was 1434, amounting to ...	£897,743	0	0
The number of policies issued 1139 insuring ...	£658,858	0	0
" proposals declined 156 for the sum of 114,500		0	0
" " accepted 139 but not completed, for...	124,385	0	0
1434	£897,743	0	0
The new annual premiums amounted to ...	£31,105	4	9
and the renewals ditto ditto ...	227,934	0	3
giving as the premium revenue of the year ...	£259,039	5	0
The claims under policies including the bonuses to such as were entitled to them were ...	£170,464	2	6
125 bonds were issued for annuities to the amount of	£6,116	0	11
and 37 annuities have dropped, the amount of which is	3,445	1	4
The annuities now payable are	50,435	2	7
The reserve for this department is now ...	£1,973,020	12	3

Branch Establishments and Agencies.—These important aids to the development of the company continue to render it efficient service. No stronger evidence can be afforded of their value than the fact that the policies of the company in force during the year exceed in amount two hundred and fifty millions sterling.

Reserve Surplus Fund.—The amount of this fund is the same as last year, £971,409 12s. 10d.

Profit and Loss.—The balance of this account is £182,346 13s. 9d., and, after making large provision for possible depreciation in some of the securities, the directors are enabled to declare a dividend of 30 per cent. for the year, and to hold in reserve, after payment of that amount, the sum of £64,823 1s. 9d.

The Funds of the Company will then consist of—

Capital	£391,752	0	0
Life reserve	1,973,020	12	3
Reserve fund	971,409	12	10
Undivided profit	64,823	1	9
	£3,401,005	6	10

being an increase in the year of £146,670 2s. 8d. in the invested funds of the Company.

The directors who at this meeting go out of office by rotation are Mr. Forget, Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Littledale, Mr. Martin, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Tobin, and, being re-eligible, they offer themselves accordingly.

CHAS. S. PARKER, Chairman.

THE BREECH-LOADER OF THE FUTURE.—The breech-loading committee have awarded the cartridge prize (£400) to Mr. Daw. The case of Mr. Daw's cartridge is made of brass coil, like the service cartridge, but soldered. The base is of the construction generally known as the Potêt base, which has long since been abandoned for the service cartridges. The cartridge is not recommended for adoption. The fact is that, in its way, the cartridge competition has proved scarcely less abortive than the gun competition. In the latter, as we have seen on a former occasion, the first prize was withheld on account of the whole of the arms having failed to satisfy some one or more of the conditions; while the second prize, for breech mechanism, has gone to a system which, if it be really the most ingenious breech mechanism submitted, proves that we have after all not advanced so decidedly in breech-closing arrangements of late years as most people supposed. Similarly, the cartridge competition has furnished no directly useful results. A cartridge admittedly not the best has gained the prize. The committee express a strong preference for the Boxer cartridge; but as this cartridge (which was adopted as the standard) was not submitted for competition, it could not take the prize; and as the Daw cartridge appeared to the committee to be the next best, and to fulfil the conditions imposed by the War Office advertisement, the prize has been awarded to it. The cartridge question is, in our opinion, one of paramount importance in a breech-loader competition. The cartridge is, indeed, the keystone of any system of breech-loading. Once get a good cartridge and you may vary your breech action almost indefinitely. It is satisfactory, therefore, for more reasons than one, to find the committee holding on this point very decided views. They have resolved that the gun may be changed, stock and lock, barrel and breech; but the changes are all to be made round one pivot, and it is laid down as a fundamental requirement that the Boxer cartridge-case shall be used throughout the remainder of the inquiry. This is satisfactory on several accounts. It establishes that the Government pattern of cartridge is, in the opinion of the committee, founded upon an an examination of all sorts of systems, the best yet produced, and it at once puts an end to the pretensions of rimfire and paper and solid metal cartridges. The committee have also laid down some other points for their future guidance, the most important being the adoption of, or decided preference for, a calibre of .450 inch. Every effort is to be made to obtain a military arm of this calibre, and with this view letters have been addressed to Messrs. Whitworth, Westley Richards, Lancaster, Metford, Rigby, and Henry, as well as to the Government establishments, inviting their co-operation, and calling for steel barrels of .450 inch, rifled on their respective systems. The length of barrel is fixed at 35 inches, its weight at 4 lbs. 6 oz. The bullet is to be solid, and to weigh 480 grains; the charge to be 85 grains; the lubrication must be beeswax. The rest is left optional. In connection with the subject of the charge, an important question is under consideration, viz., the employment of compressed instead of loose powder. The compressed powder has the merit of overcoming one of the main difficulties in connection with the adoption of a small-bore breech-loader, the reduction of the length of the cartridge. The experiments which have been made have indicated also that, by means of the compressed powder and with a judicious system of lubrication, another salient objection to small bore rifles, fouling, can be got over. These considerations, taken in conjunction with the strong evidence as to the superior accuracy of the ·450-inch calibre, and its exceedingly low trajectory, appear to the committee to justify the immediate adoption of so small a bore as the future experimental standard. The question of the adoption of a breech action to supersede the Snider action is still open. It will be seen that the most interesting and important stage of the inquiry has at last been entered upon.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 28.

"FOOD! FOOD! FOOD!"—A man was taken before Alderman Lawrence, March 17, for wilfully breaking a street lamp. He declared that he had had nothing to eat since the previous morning, and he hoped he should be sent to prison for a fortnight, when he expected to get to work at his trade as a hammerman. The Alderman committed him for seven days. "Oh, do give me fourteen days, Sir," he said; but the Magistrate was inflexible.

M. Guizot read, a few evenings since, the first pages of his forthcoming work, to be entitled "Religious Meditations," in which he strongly combats the separation of Church and State.—*Express*, March 26.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday last. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Williams, Golledge, Good, Taylor, Pye, and Sparkes. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The Finance Committee's report was read and received. A letter from J. Galloway, complaining of the dangerous state of the open drain in front of his premises, and also of the public drain passing through his property, was referred to the Improvement Committee. Copies of the following letters were read:—1. From the Mayor to the Colonial Secretary, requesting that the decision of his Excellency might be communicated to the Council in answer to a memorial praying for an increase of the number of aldermen, and the subdivision of the borough into wards. 2. From the same to the Minister for Lands, applying for the £150 granted for the repairs to the town wharf. The by-laws relating to the collection of rates were adopted, with some slight additions. In the by-laws relating to the licensing of public vehicles, the following additions were made:—1. All omnibuses or closed coaches to carry three lamps—two outside and one in—after sundown, whilst plying. 2. Number of passengers for which each vehicle is licensed to be mentioned in the license, and certified to by the inspecting aldermen. 3. Table stating legal fare and licensed capacity for passenger-carrying to be affixed both in and outside the vehicle. The by-laws for the regulation of the wharf were also adopted, and the whole of the by-laws ordered to be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for confirmation by his Excellency the Governor. The seal of the Council was ordered to be affixed to the assessment-book 1868-9, as required by the Act. It was resolved that a cash credit should be opened at the Commercial Bank, Parramatta, for £500. It was also resolved that tenders should be invited for 500 yards river stone as a part of the 1000 yards approved of by resolution of the Council on 3rd February last. A motion, calling upon the Improvement Committee to refund certain amounts to the treasurer, the said sums having been expended on repairs without the consent of the Council, was negatived on division by a majority of five to two. The footpath in front of Mr. E. Mason's property, near the park gate, was ordered to be repaired at a cost not to exceed £1. A motion, passed at the last meeting of the Council, ordering the reception of a letter received from Mr. Roberts, solicitor, was rescinded by a vote of three to two, and the Mayor was requested to carry out the resolution in reference to the matter passed on the 5th ultimo. The Council then adjourned.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A meeting of the Parramatta Volunteer Rifles was held on Monday evening last, at the Court-house. Ensign Byrnes presided. The object of the meeting was to express full confidence in Captain Brown, and to explain various matters of recent occurrence. It appears that, some few months back, Captain Brown, feeling that his professional duties as a medical man interfered with those entailed upon him as commanding officer of the P. V. Rifles, sent in his resignation to head-quarters. The company, understanding this, and not wishing to lose so highly esteemed a gentleman, prepared a memorial, which was signed by the entire force, entreating Captain Brown to reconsider his determination, or, at any rate, to remain with the corps until his place could be filled to their satisfaction. Captain Brown, being unwilling to involve the company in any difficulty, consented to this memorial, and wrote to Sydney requesting that, as his resignation had lain unnoticed for a considerable time, and had not been submitted to the Governor for acceptation, it might be returned to him. After considerable correspondence, in which the whole facts of the case were made known to the ruling powers, Captain Brown received a letter to the effect that his resignation had been received *with much pleasure*, and would be forwarded to the Governor. Hence arose the unpleasant situation which gave rise to the meeting held last Monday evening. The company feels that no small slight has been thrown upon Captain Brown, and from that slight they are anxious to see him entirely freed, maintaining that it was by their earnest desire alone that their Captain asked for the return of his resignation. The upshot of the meeting, which was characterised by much warmth of feeling and entire unanimity, was a resolution appealing through the chairman to the Colonial Secretary, and requesting that Captain Brown might be allowed a personal hearing.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A somewhat enthusiastic meeting was held in St. John's schoolroom, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of forming a society having for its object the promotion of the mental and moral improvement of the young men of the town. The Rev. W. J. Günther, M.A., having opened the meeting with prayer, proceeded to speak of the plan and organisation of a mutual improvement society. The title of the society was then fixed as the "Cumberland Mutual Improvement Society," and the following office-bearers were elected:—President, Mr. W. Woolls; vice-presidents, Rev. W. J. Günther and Mr. R. Harper; secretary, Mr. W. J. Stephenson; treasurer, Mr. F. Watkins. Several other gentlemen were enrolled as members. The meetings of the society are to be fortnightly, commencing from next Tuesday week.

NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON papers to the 26th ultimo are to hand, and from Auckland to the 19th.

The Bay of Islands correspondent of the *Southern Cross* writes on May 15:—"I send you the *last on dit* regarding Hokianga, though not placing much faith in it. The news is too good to be true. The native account (derived, I think from the Hokianga postman) is that Te Wake (the murderer) is killed—shot through both sides by Te Rongo Hira, a Waimate native, who is himself badly hurt. Te Rongo is said to declare that the man who fell is either Te Wake or his brother, who closely resembles him. Now I have myself a letter, dated May 13, from a friend at Hokianga, who evidently is not aware of this. I give an extract:—'Yesterday some boys went out from my place with a fishing net, and, having caught some fish, landed at the Karaka Point; where soon after a party of the Rarawas appeared, and a remarkably interesting skirmish took place. Some two or three of the Rarawas got hurt, and one of our friends—a very nice young fellow—is, I hear, speared. We are doing the best for him; he is from the Waimate. Let his friends know.' The affair is really very serious for the Government. The supporters of law and order—that is, those which have to gain by it—call upon the Government for support—an appeal most difficult to resist. On the other hand, the Government say, 'How can we go in strongly for Ngapuhi, while you Ngapuhi, are still screening Te Poti (another murderer) of Kaikohe?'"

We (*Southern Cross*) learn that a quarrel recently broke out between a section of the Raglan Queenites and the King party, which narrowly escaped provoking hostilities. Hone te One, a chief of some influence, and who has for some time past lived at Aotea, whither he had been compelled by the King party to remove from Kawhia, discovered that two of his horses had strayed or been removed across the aukati into the King's territory. He demanded their restitution, and, upon being met with a refusal, seized two horses belonging to the King party as utu. Mutual threats were exchanged, and hostilities seemed imminent, when at a critical juncture concessions were made by the King party, and Hone restored the two horses in his possession to their owner, Te Tapihana. He afterwards received back his own, we understand, and amicable relations were arrived at. A rumour was current among the natives of Raglan a few days since that the Maori king had become porewarewa (mad), and that in consequence "the sword was to be lifted up." This corroborates the information we published on Saturday last from our Upper Thames correspondent. Notwithstanding the telegram lately received in Auckland, there appears to be some reason to doubt its correctness. It was stated in Raglan, when our informant left there two or three days ago, that Mr. Buckland's cattle still remained in the possession of the Princess Sophia's party, and that they had no immediate intention of restoring them. It was also stated to be the determination of the King natives to prevent the cattle being driven through Kopua, or by any other route than that by which they were driven across the aukati. We merely give these rumours for what they are worth, however. The Queenites evince the utmost readiness to lease blocks of land for grazing purposes, and already several large runs have been leased for periods ranging from twenty-three years.

With regard to the projected visit of his Excellency to the Waikato, the *Southern Cross* of the 18th ultimo observes: "We have reason to believe that his Excellency's visit to the Waikato, whatever may be its object, will not be productive of any important political results. From a gentleman who has recently returned from Raglan, and whose intimate knowledge of the native mind is unquestionable, we learn that a rumour was current among the Maoris resident in the neighbourhood of Raglan that his Excellency's object in visiting Ngaruawahia was to make peace with King Tawhiao. It was also reported that, as a first step towards this, Te Kawana intends to issue a peremptory order for the evacuation of the Waikato by the military settlers, so that the Maungatawhiri is to be reconstituted the boundary of Maoridom. The natives are also said to be extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which his Excellency's visit has been arranged. They say they have already received two invitations to meet the Governor at certain dates, and, having assembled, have been disappointed. They also allege that it was finally arranged that his Excellency should meet them on Saturday last; and whether it be true that they have been misinformed as to the probable date of Sir George Bowen's arrival in the Waikato, or wish to find an excuse for absenting themselves from a meeting, certain it is that they are much disappointed, and in many instances disgusted, at the turn affairs have taken. It seems highly improbable, therefore, that the natives will congregate in large numbers. Nothing may be expected from the King natives, who still continue in a state of distrustful insolation; and there are indications of a feeling of subdued hostility on their part towards the Kupapas and the Europeans, which a mere accident may serve to fan into open rebellion. There can be no doubt that they view with the utmost jealousy and disfavour the present system of leasing large runs to the pakeha by the Queen natives, and so soon as they began to imagine that their own territory is in any way jeopardised they will adopt some decisive, if not hostile, step to obstruct or prevent it."

The *Thames Advertiser*, of May 14th, says—We have received some important native news during the last two days, from which it is to be feared that the old feeling of war is still cherished by natives now assembled in the Upper Thames, and that the signs of the times indicate anything but a peaceable disposition on their part. Messrs. Buckland and Firth's cattle have been reduced to thirty-five head, although others are believed to be scattered throughout the country. On Monday they were driven from Manawaru to the Petetere Road, the old track on the Tauranga side; but we are informed it is impossible, from the feeling of certain tribes, that they can be driven on to Tauranga successfully. It is openly announced that the natives intend to shut up the Waihau river, and stop the traffic from the mouth. The few European settlers are convinced that a skirmish is intended by Hakaraia's people and the Ngataiwa and Ngatiporou tribes, between whom great jealousy exists and an eagerness to incite others to fighting. Hakaraia's character has been explained to us as that of a person who loads a gun and gives it to another to shoot. The sword has been sheathed up to the present, but it is feared only temporarily. The young King has evinced the passion of his race, and the training to which he has been subjected, by the announcement to his tribes that, although the sword has been sheathed, if he thought he could get back some of the lands taken from his father's thumb, it should be unsheathed, and he would not be satisfied until he had repossessed all the lands. We have no wish to be set down as alarmists, and therefore give the news only as we have received it. We must, however, express our disapproval of the conduct of those persons who persist in what appears a vain attempt to suit their own selfish whims, at the risk not only of disturbing the peace of the country, but of incurring bloodshed. The difficuly of getting the cattle overland through the districts in question has been fully established, and further efforts ought long ago to have been abandoned under the circumstances. We are informed that there is to be a meeting of the chiefs near Matamata on the 18th instant. The matter has been kept a secret amongst the tribes, and unpleasant consequences are expected to arise from this conference.

EXECUTION OF MUNDAY ALIAS COLLINS.

(From the Goulburn Herald.)

ON Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, William Munday alias Collins, who had been convicted at the last Goulburn assizes of the murder of John Conroy, at Conroy's Gap, near Yass, on the 18th March last, and who at the same time had also murdered four other persons, underwent the extreme penalty of the law within the walls of the Goulburn prison.

It may be remembered that the defence on the prisoner's trial was that of insanity; but it was not sustained to the satisfaction of the jury; and the gaol authorities are decidedly of opinion that he was quite sane. There are, nevertheless, circumstances connected not only with the crime itself but with the prisoner's conduct since his condemnation that would tend to lead one to suppose that he really was not free from hallucinations. This, however, is perhaps of little consequence, as there is no doubt that he killed five persons, and the reasonable view is that if he were mad the less chance would there be of any less punishment than that of death being able to prevent after displays of his murderous propensities.

Since his condemnation the prisoner had been attended by the Rev. William Sowerby, of the Church of England, to which denomination prisoner professed to belong, and by the Rev. W. Ross, Presbyterian. He was also visited once by the Bishop of Goulburn. But their ministrations appeared to have no effect on him. On receiving the first visit from the clergyman, he asked if that was the game, and adding that he would have a smoke, filled the pipe and puffed away. Although when he was apprehended he had admitted his guilt without any attempt at denial, he subsequently declared that he was entirely innocent, and said that the guilty party had long since been hanged. He added that he himself was constantly killing people in his sleep. He also complained once or twice that he had not been fairly tried, as it was not his wish that any such defence as that of insanity should have been set up.

Ever since he was received into gaol Munday appeared quite unconcerned as to results. After his condemnation he was visited by a photographer at the request of the proprietors of the *Illustrated Sydney News*, who wished to have his likeness to adorn their pages, but he refused to sit. On the night previous to his execution he slept as soundly as usual; and in the morning took a rather hearty meal. The Rev. Mr. Sowerby visited him early. About a quarter before 9 o'clock the Acting Sheriff, Mr. Uhr, went through the form of demanding the prisoner from the gaoler. The executioner then entered the convict's cell and pinioned him. He was then brought out, clad in the common gaol costume, and attended by the Rev. W. Sowerby, who prayed earnestly for a few minutes, the prisoner responding "Amen." After shaking hands and thanking the rev. gentleman, the convict walked composedly to the scaffold. On reaching it he slightly shuddered as he took the first step; but instantly recovering himself, he ascended. The cap was then pulled over his eyes and the bolt drawn, and the body swung lifeless, without any quivering or contortion, death seeming to be instantaneous.

After hanging a short time the body was cut down and taken to the Church of England cemetery for interment. The culprit was a very short man, probably about five feet one inch in height, but of active make. He was about thirty-seven years of age.

QUARTZ REEFS IN GRANITE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Ovens Spectator* recently submitted to Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn, Government geologist, the following question:—

"When we discover a reef in the slate rock, and know that the slate rests upon granite, and that the granite is not far down, is the reef likely to continue down in the granite, or will it be found to terminate at the junction? I think there can be little doubt that the slate ranges of this district (Yackandandah), rest upon one large basin of granite, extending in one direction, from the Buffalo range to between this and Belvoir, and across from the extremity of the Little River range at Barwidgee to about midway between Beechworth and Chiltern; and the question I beg to submit to you is one of moment to the majority of reefers and speculators within that area."

Mr. Selwyn's reply is as follows:—

"Mining and Geological Survey Office,
"Melbourne, May 7.

"I have duly received your letter of the 4th instant. As regards the continuation of our auriferous quartz reefs downward into the granite, the evidence we have is perhaps not entirely conclusive. At the same time, my experience leads me to believe that they will not, as a rule, be found to continue into the granite. It would, however, I believe, depend very much on the age of the granite; and in cases where the latter is of altogether older date than the overlying slate rocks, it seems quite reasonable to suppose that the causes which formed the reefs in the slate would also operate, and produce a similar result in the underlying granite. So far as I have examined them, the granites of Victoria are clearly of newer origin than the slate formation; they are, in fact, the altered or metamorphosed ends of the (Silurian) slates, sandstones, &c. Now, supposing the reefs to have existed in the slates prior to the operation of the forces that formed the granite out of them, all such pre-existing reef would probably become gradually merged and lost in the granite, and thus we should not expect to be able to follow them profitably further than a very limited distance beyond where the first appearance of granite was met with. The best evidence we have on the subject from actual working has been obtained at the Nuggetty Reef, Maldon, where the reef appears at several depths gradually to change into granite, and contained no gold. The two upper bars were sunk through, and good quartz again met. Whether the last change is a final passage into granite, or similar to the previous ones, remains to be proved.

"Another supposition may be assumed—viz., that the reefs are altogether of newer origin than both slate and granite, in which case their absence in the granite could be explained only by supposing that the character and constitution of the mass did not present the physical conditions required for the formation of the vein cracks that traversed the overlying stratified rocks.

"However, perhaps the best reason that can be given for not expecting to find the reef continue into the granite is the fact that they are rarely found in the granite where now exposed at the surface, and especially when we remember that at one time this very surface was deeply covered with stratified rocks, in all probability similarly traversed by quartz veins. Now, if we suppose the veins to continue downwards into the granite, we must also suppose that the imaginary denuded veins would do so also; and supposing them to have done so, we should now find their outcrops in the granite. But as we rarely or never find any such outcrops in existing granite surfaces in Victoria, it seems a fair inference to arrive at, that the Victorian veins do not continue into the granite either where now exposed, or where still covered by superincumbent strata. In the Maldon reef referred to, the last change occurred at 430 feet from the surface, and the nearest outcrop at the surface of the mass of the Mount Tarrengower granite is about 400 feet.

"I have written the foregoing rather hurriedly. If you wish any further explanation, I shall have much pleasure in giving it."

ESQUIRE AND YEOMAN.—This latter name has a stalwartness about it that makes one use it with pride. *Esquire* is an addition now coveted. But Sir Thomas Smith's account of the names is not very flattering. In his "Commonwealth of England" (ed. 1621), he says:—"For amongst the Gentlemen they which clayme no higher degree, and yet bee to be accompted out of the number of the lowest sort thereof, be written Esquires. So amongst the Husbandmen, Labourers, the lowest and rascall sort of the people, such as bee exempted out of the number of the rascability of the popular, be called and written Yeomen, as in the degree next vnto Gentlemen."

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1867.—During the past year there have appeared 4144 new books and new editions, which may be thus classified:—

Religious books and pamphlets	849	Poetry and the drama	150
Minor works of fiction and children's books	535	Science, natural history, &c.	133
Novels	410	Medical and surgical	123
Annuals and serials (volumes only)	257	Law	101
Travels, topography	212	Trade and commerce	63
English philology and education	210	Agricultural, horticultural, &c.	62
European and classical theology and translations	196	Illustrated works (Christmas books)	62
History and biography	192	Art, architecture, &c.	53
Politics and questions of the day	143	Naval, military, and engineering	42
		Miscellaneous	352
		Total	4144

Last year the total was 4204.—*The Bookseller.*

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

(From Le Follet.)

IT is time to commence speaking of spring toilettes, and yet at this half-season of the year it is always difficult to give any very decided details. Of one thing we may speak positively,—of the short costume being as much or more than ever preferred for walking dress. Many pretty materials suitable for bright spring weather are beginning to be shown—foulard in different styles, &c. The wide stripes are much in vogue, and also short dresses are mentioned as likely to be worn once more, after having been so long out of fashion. Indeed *la mode* sees many changes. But a few years since, women were reproached with endeavouring to imitate the opposite sex in their costume; now it is altogether the reverse. All the late changes have tended to bring feminine toilettes more and more to the "Marie Antoinette," the "Watteau," or "Pompadour" style—flowers, laces, &c., all regaining their former favour. Of course, as is always the case, the true woman of elegance knows how to choose what is becoming in every novelty, thus neither making herself eccentric by her total rejection of it, nor by her adoption of it in all its extravagance. Some charming short dresses are made of silk and cachemire, the petticoat or under-skirt being of silk, the upper one of cachemire of the same shade, and the costume completed by a short pelerine tied behind. Without further prefatory general remarks, which are comparatively of little use at this transition season, as our French neighbours call it, we proceed to our list of model dresses.

Spring toilette. Under shirt of black taffetas, round the bottom a band of violet velvet studded with large jet buttons, and edged with violet fringe. Upper skirt caught up à la Louis XV., by long patties of violet velvet, also studded with jet buttons, and the ends fringed. Tight body, with square berthe of velvet and fringe. Black sash trimmed at the ends to match. Very short paletot of violet velvet. Violet crape bonnet, trimmed with white blonde. Diadem of flowers.

Robe of poplin of a medium shade. The under-skirt trimmed with a rouleau of satin put on in fancy festoons, the spaces between the scallops being filled in with chenille net-work and tassels; the upper skirt, made long behind and short in front, crosses over and is fastened at the side, the bottom being trimmed round with a bias of the poplin. High body, trimmed with a bias of satin put on to imitate a Zouave vest; a net-work of silk chenille forms a plastrar and also a ht one, and is finished off with tassels.

Walking costume of foulard, the under skirt of a lovely shade of violet, having two gauffered flounces, with two bisses forming a heading. Upper skirt of a golden drab also trimmed with a flounce and bias heading, caught up en paniers at the back with two wide sash ends trimmed round with a gauffered frill. Pélerine with square ends fastened down by the waistband, forming a jockey on each shoulder, and being left to hang loose at the back.

Walking-dress of apricot coloured foulard. Plain under skirt; the upper skirt scalloped, and edged with two narrow bisses of satin, one apricot, the other black; in each scallop is also a pattern chain-stitched in black silk. Bows of black satin piped with apricot, loop up the dress. Small paletot with very pointed scallops, worked with black and trimmed with apricot silk fringe; sash with very wide fringe at the ends, and worked in a pattern with black silk.

An evening dress of maize satin, with wide stripes of white silk. Low body, cut square, and tulle chemisettes edged with a wreath of violets. Over the satin skirt is a tunic of tulle bouillonné with a very long train, trimmed near the bottom with three wreaths of violets and primroses with gold leaves.

A dinner dress of white terry velvet. The skirt, quite plain, with a long train, is completed by a scarf "Sultane," fastened at the side in a large bow, and reaching nearly to the bottom of the skirt, trimmed round with bias folds of satin, and a rich fringe across the ends. Very low square body, with high chemisette of plaited tulle. Long sleeves of the same, with long hanging sleeves of the terry velvet, edged with satin.

Although the bonnets are, if possible, becoming smaller each month, there is still an effort made by some *modistes* to re-introduce the bonnet of former days; and we doubt not that by skilful hands such elegant *coiffures* will be made of which ladies who no longer possess the freshness of youth, and to whom the eccentric fashions of the present day are very trying, will gladly avail themselves. The very graceful "Mantilla" bonnet, when made of real lace, is almost universally becoming; but is, of course confined comparatively to the few, as the price of real lace places it beyond the reach of great numbers; it is however, frequently made of tulle, edged with lace, which has a good effect. Care should be taken to choose the flower or ornament to suit the dress and complexion of the wearer. Frequently the bonnet is composed simply of a piece of velvet, crape, or straw, about two inches wide, to which is attached a veil of lace or tulle falling over the chignon and crossing in front. One in this style was of a black fancy straw, pointed behind and in front, and trimmed all round with a wreath of oak leaves, and gold acorns falling at the side. Veil of black lace, fastened by a bouquet under the chin.

A chapeau "Louis XVI.," composed of crape and tulle, the crown very much raised on the summit of the head. Strings of lace passementerie, the same colour as the crape, ending in a mousquetaire bow. White feather placed at the side à l'Impératrice.

A chapeau "Marie Antoinette," of black lace, with long scarf forming a hood at the back, and crossing in front. Long spray of roses and buds at the side.

One bonnet was made of blue ribbon velvet, about three inches wide, placed flat on the head round the chignon; from this fell a veil of black lace, drawn up at the sides and fastened behind in a loose knot.

A bonnet of tulle embroidered in large bouquets, the barbes also embroidered in satin; in the front of a small aigrette of bird of paradise feathers, which joins one of a larger size at the side.

A bonnet of white tulle Malines, with bow of white ribbon at the back, the ends falling over the chignon; the strings edged with ruches of blonde. Bandeau of white lilac.

Another of tulle cristallisé, bright green, the front and crown bouillonnées. A barb of blonde of the same green was attached by a bow of rather narrow ribbon. Bandeau of crystal flowers and green leaves.

A bonnet of mauve velvet; barbes of the same edged with white blonde. In front a demi-voile of blonde, fastened by crystal ornaments. At the side a white camellia without foliage.

A bonnet of straw-coloured tulle Malines, trimmed with rouleaux of satin the same colour. Strings of tulle, edged with narrow fringe. Bandeau of curled ostrich feathers and rouleau of satin. At the side an aigrette russe, with foot of the ostrich in the same colour.

MURDER.—There is nothing which interests mankind so deeply as a murder. It is mere cant in superior people to deplore the predilection of the lower classes for that part of the newspaper which contains the record of crime. Superior people are quite as eager as their inferiors to turn to the history of dark deeds. It is not surprising. Murder is the most awful of all crimes. The most vulgar deed of this kind derives importance from the sacredness which we all attach to human life. The commonest outcast, whose throat is cut darkly and mysteriously in some low lodging-house, receives from the awful circumstance of the crime something of the halo which surrounds the martyr. Nothing else that could happen to such a person could ever elevate him to the importance which he receives from being murdered. The murder of Mr. O'Connor by Mrs. Manning is by no means a burlesque of the murder of King Duncan by Lady Macbeth. It is the same thing. The vulgar surroundings of the cellar at Bermondsey do not render the deed less awful or less tragic. In both cases, it is the violent taking of a sacred life. There is something solemn in the very sound of the words, "the murdered man." Solemnity falls upon the voice when we say, "the dead man;" but "murdered" takes a deeper, graver tone. No places are so well remembered as those where murders have been committed. Our travelling guide never fails to point out the murder-spots, and no one ever forgets those spots. They burn themselves into the mind whenever we see them. We forget all else that we have seen during the day, though we may have gazed on things the like of which we have never set eyes upon before. The murder-spot, though but a mean room, a heap of stones, or the root of a tree, remains as vivid as fire.—*All the Year Round.*

BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.—From 1704 to 1814, a period of 111 years, there were but five changes from 4 to 5, and from 5 to 4 per cent. From 1815 to 1835 there were but three variations, the highest 5 and the lowest 4 per cent. From 1836 to 1843 there were eight changes, the highest point reached being 6 per cent. From 1844 to 1858 there were forty-nine variations between 2 and 10 per cent. From 1859 to 1863 we had forty-four changes, ranging from 2 to 8 per cent.; and in 1865 and 1866 there have been thirty variations from 3 to 10 per cent.—*Solicitors' Journal.*

The newly-created Cardinal Bonaparte is 40 years of age. He is the head and representative of the Bonaparte Princes of Canino and Musignano, that elder branch of the Napoleon family in whose veins, since 1822, is blended the blood both of Joseph and Lucien, the first and third brothers of the founder of the imperial dynasty of France.

ORISSA AFTER THE FAMINE.

(From a Correspondent of the Spectator.)

I PROMISED to give you a brief account of Orissa after the famine, and proceed now to realise the promise, having passed through the whole of it, and in two districts, Pooree and Cuttack, having visited some of those parts of the interior in which the want of food pressed most heavily.

Along the high roads every trace of the great calamity has nearly disappeared. The lands are all cultivated, the people and the cattle are in good case, and, but for the absence of old people, it would be difficult to realise the fact that, a few months ago, gaunt famine and grim pestilence had prostrated a whole people. In a very few places, fields are still whitened with the skulls of those who laid down to die in the vain struggle to reach places where they hoped to find food. Among them the bones of very young children and of aged people are painfully preponderant. Even these will soon vanish, and all that remained of hecatombs of victims of sheer want will have returned to the earth from which they sprang, ashes to ashes, dust to dust.

From careful inquiry from all sorts and conditions of men—Native and European—and particularly from some of the excellent hardworking officials who conducted the relief operations, the following appear to me to be the net results of a calamity which has again brought the great mind of England to bear upon India and her Government. In my time, the three events which have for a time caused India to be studied by our statesmen, and dispelled for a brief space the cloud of ignorance shrouding all relating to her among the mass of even educated Englishmen, have been the Cabul disaster, the Sepoy revolt, and the Orissa famine. The result of this is, that spasmodic legislation is brought to bear upon the Empire under the pressure of excited feelings, and measures are adopted to remedy crying evils which subsequent calm reflection show to have been ill judged and unwise, and to fail in the ends they were intended to fulfil. The greatest of all these was the haste with which the government was transferred to the Crown—a right measure in itself—and a noble army destroyed, which it is devoutly to be hoped will not have to be restored under the pressure of some greater calamity than the Mutiny of 1857.

But to return to my immediate subject. In the Balasore district one-eighth of the cultivable land is untilled. Where the want was the greatest, and the destruction of life largest, a very much larger proportion is at present out of cultivation; but this is gradually shaded off until in the north of Orissa, towards Midnapore, there are new crops on nearly every field where crops were grown before the famine. This result has been arrived at by very careful inquiry on the part of the local officers, tested in every possible way to secure accuracy in connection with the measures of Government to remit so much of the revenue as the country cannot fairly bear. In the central division, Cuttack, the proportion is said to be somewhat larger, and to be largest of all in Pooree, of which some parts near the sea coast, fortunately limited in extent, have been nearly depopulated. Food is now, however, so cheap and abundant, and the remnant of the population so fully equal to hard labour in consequence, that the belief is general in the entire recovery of the province as regards its agricultural products in three years. The whole of the land which was uncultivated at the close of the famine was not reduced to this state by that event. A good deal was allowed to fall out of cultivation near the close of the last settlement, lest the assessment should be increased. The old settlement, which is declared by these best acquainted with the subject to have been singularly excellent and suited to the country and the people, has been renewed in its integrity for another period of thirty years. This has caused a feeling of security which has not been without a beneficial influence in the rapid restoration of the land to its former state.

The exact amount of loss of life can never be ascertained, from the want of a correct census of the population in 1865, when the distress began to be severely felt. There is reason to believe that since the careful survey of the province in 1837-38 by Colonel Thuillier, the population of Orissa had increased very largely. In the Pooree division the increment in thirty years was more than a third, and it was probably not less in the two other divisions of Orissa proper. Although the absolute destruction of population cannot be determined, the ratio of deaths has been tolerably correctly determined. The space which you can afford for my letter will not permit of my entering into much detail—a few of the figures from the division which suffered most will, however, show the probable extent of loss sustained in the whole province, taking one part with another. The whole destruction of life in the Pooree district is estimated to have been 23.31 per cent. from actual want of food; 5.03 per cent. from disease induced by famine; in all, 28.34 per cent., or a little less than a third of the people. The greatest loss of life from sheer hunger was at a place called Sattipara, in the tract between the Chilka Lake and the sea, where it rose to within a small fraction of 52 per cent. The least loss was experienced at Haldeah, in the north of the district, where the famine was scarcely felt, and but ·79 per cent perished. This was, however, a very exceptional case—the numbers oscillated between 5 and 9 per cent., and 14 per cent., a larger number being above than below 30 out of every 100. The average number who left their villages, and most of whom have not since been heard of, was very nearly 5 per cent. They were chiefly ablebodied men in the prime of life, who abandoned their homesteads and families in search of food and work. Many of them doubtless fainted by the way, and succumbed in the unequal struggle. Many, however, are known to have reached harbours of refuge, and of these a few are returning.

It must be confessed that the Uriyas, although patient and long-suffering, and not without many of the virtues of Eastern races, are, on the whole, an unusually bigotted, ignorant, prejudiced, and heartless set. Their stupid adhesion to the most absurd prejudices was painfully evident—one of which was their refusal of imported rice, as tabooeed by caste, even when the famine was most sore. Again, when the embankments gave way in the great flood of 1866, and many villages were threatened with entire destruction if the breaches were not rapidly repaired, not a single inhabitant of those villages could be induced by any amount of wages, although they were at the same time starving, to lend a hand to save his own property from destruction, and it was destroyed accordingly, as no other labour was procurable. It is difficult to assist those who will not assist themselves. One of the results of the abandonment of their homes by men of the most active period of life has been somewhat singular. A very large number of women who were abandoned, and fed at the relief centres, having worked steadily, and grown stout and comely from the combined effects of regular food and labour, are very indignant at their abandonment, find that they can earn sufficient to maintain themselves in ease and affluence according to their ideas, and have acquired so strong a love of independence that they declare their intention to have nothing more to say to lazy, tyrannical, and cowardly husbands. They appear to have adopted some of the tenets of free love which are said to be gaining ground in America, so that no decrement of population is likely to result from their freedom from marital bonds. They have also a code of morality of their own, for a well-to-do overseer seeking to comfort them in their affliction, threw his handkerchief to one of the Kungalee sultanas. The lady disapproved of his overtures, and he received a handsome thrashing from a band of the heroines for his pains—an event probably without parallel in the annals of Orissa. They are a very merry, sleek-looking, happy, and grateful lot of hard-working creatures, and reverence the name of an European from the kindness they have experienced from them at the relief centres. One young member of the Civil Service whose name is now a household word in the homes of that part of the Cuttack district, in which he laboured earnestly and well, is so beloved and respected by thousands of these poor creatures, that they denominate every European who shows them any kindness "a Kirkwood." I don't see why I should suppress his name, which is their synonym for large-heartedness and benevolence. He had charge of some thousands of these Kungalees, as they are called, and a short time since left his post for a week to run into Cuttack. On his return his admirers surrounded his palanquin, took it away from the bearers, threw the door open that they might lock upon him, and carried him shouting in triumph to his bungalow—*a throng of many hundreds of grateful hearts.*

Should Sir Henry Ricketts or Mr. Mills, who are still alive, and remembered with gratitude and affection in this province, although they have long left it, read this record, they will know how much such an act on the part of the timid, retiring women of Orissa signifies, and how unfeigned must be the feeling of gratitude to cause a demonstration so utterly foreign to their nature. When reduced by want and every ornament had been parted with to buy food, the Kungalees bound their wrists with wreaths and flowers. Now their first savings have been spent in bangles and ornaments, and they are again adorned with "rings on their fingers and bells on their toes," making metallic music wherever they go. Some of them have returned to their villages; very many continue working on, and show no disposition to revisit their homes. As we passed down the Kendraparah canal, numbers of them pursued us, shouting that they were dying of starvation, because they are now compelled to give a fair day's work for a full day's pay. When their massive limbs and portly persons, not much concealed by drapery, were objected to as indicating the very reverse of want, they went away laughing, but still shouting "Moti-gelio!"—"Perishing from hunger!"

The works of the East Indian Irrigation Company are magnificent, and will hereafter, when completed, render famine in Orissa impossible. They are well deserving of special description, both as admirable examples of engineering and as changing the face of the country through which they pass. The locks, assients, kulnigulas, massive embankments, and ingenious distributions, contrast favourably with those of the best works of the great masters of this difficult art, but I am not possessed of sufficient technical knowledge of the subject to describe them.

The people are, as yet, slow to take water, chiefly in consequence of the hostile action of their landlords, who threaten to raise the rent of any tenant who produces a second crop with the aid of the Canal. In the majority of instances the rent cannot be raised legally, but the peasants are ignorant of this, and the Revenue Board, with the crotchety obliquity characteristic of that body of learned economists, will not permit the ryots to be enlightened on the subject. I am told, but can scarcely believe, that the Bengal Government endorses this policy.

The Uriya peasant is as timid as he is ignorant, and the mere threat of the landlord has hitherto been sufficient to deter him from improving his lands. The Zemindars of Orissa are reputed to be the most grasping and oppressive landlords of Lower Bengal, and from all I heard when in the province I do not believe that they have been painted in darker colours than they deserve.

To sum up the results of my inquiries regarding the famine, the dearness of food and distress are declared to have commenced before Sir Cecil Beadon visited Orissa. A large number of well-paid Madras labourers in the irrigation works clamoured to him to cause a reduction in the cost of food. They are said to have exhibited signs of want even at that early period. Most persons, European and Native, believed that there were considerable supplies of grain in Orissa, which would be forthcoming before actual famine could take place, and this delusion continued long after the supply was exhausted. Those who had money or other means purchased grain at an early period, and stored not for sale, but for their own use. One man told me that he spent every penny of his savings on rice, and that its supply carried him through the famine. His abode was in the centre of one of the most afflicted districts. The distress ultimately fell entirely on the poorest classes, who had nothing to save, and who lived from hand to mouth.

A singular fact for physiologists was mentioned to me in connection with the starving poor. The coast people, who perished in largest proportion of all, had an abundant supply of fish; but without vegetable food it fails to sustain nature, and they died as complete victims of starvation as those who had no food at all. In fact, the famine was most sore among them. The early relief operations were not successfully managed. The Revenue Board are blamed by everyone in the province as having paralyzed the action of the local authorities by their political economy and peremptory mandates. It was under extreme pressure, I was told, that the commissioners at last consented to telegraph the terrible truth to Calcutta. After this, all that could be done was done to mitigate the evil, which had then well nigh become past remedy. If you have any influence with *Punch*, let me suggest a cartoon which will put the case of the Orissa Famine fairly before the British public. Bengal was a donkey which did its best, but being overburdened, broke down. India was—a prudent man who looked on and did nothing, and then he belaboured the donkey for sinking under his load. The said load was a people perishing from hunger, with extreme difficulty in taking them food when its need was only too apparent.

I could fill your paper with sensation pictures of the horrors that were witnessed. Strong men still shudder when they speak of them, and of the wolfish expression of even the youngest children at the mere sight of food. Skeleton children clinging to skeleton mothers, and the very birds of the air and beasts of the field quitting with loathing the food benignly prepared for them by the gaunt demon, Want, were every-day scenes which no time will efface from the memory of those who witnessed them.

A special record of the relief operations should be written by those who conducted them, while the information is fresh, and before any of the facts are lost. With the exception of the canal, there is but very gradual improvement in the internal communications of Orissa. The Great Trunk Road is still unavailable for considerable distances. With better internal communications, with the full operation of the canal and irrigation works, and with carefully selected officers to rule over it under a non-regulation system, Orissa would shortly become, what its ancient historians declare it once to have been, the garden of India.

VIATOR.

THE COURTSHIP OF FEMALE SERVANTS.

(From the London Review.)

THE recent murder at Todmorden has a moral attached to it which seems to be generally overlooked in the natural feeling of horror which the crime itself has provoked. It will be remembered that the wholesale attempt at slaughter made by Miles Weatherill had for its motive a curious sentimental intercourse between him and a female servant. The Rev. Mr. Plow acted as thousands of men would do under similar circumstances, in preventing a relationship which might not improbably end in the ruin of the girl. It was impossible for him or his wife to suspect the existence of a demoniac capacity for revenge in the follower of Sarah Bell, and they interfered in a manner which has grown common and accepted in every well-ordered household. But it is worth considering whether this custom is not carried too far, and either defeats its object altogether by rendering both parties desperate, or by depriving a woman of a husband, and thus becoming a cruelty. The dismal tables published by the Rescue Society disclose the fact that domestic servants contribute an enormous proportion to that unfortunate class which so constantly reminds us of the defects in our social organisation. Cases of infanticide, so frequently heard before the Coroner, also bear out those statistics. Now, it is certain that, as far as stringent watchfulness goes, most ladies do exercise a supervision over the external morality of those who serve them in a menial office. Servants are not permitted to have followers, or are not allowed at least to encourage them openly. The jokes about the policemen and the cooks, the nurserymaids and the soldiers, have a sad interest when the facts upon which they are grounded are investigated with a little seriousness. To compel a young and, it may be, a good-looking woman, who has no mental resources of distraction whatever, to devote her whole soul to wheeling a perambulator or to minding cross children, is too great a hardship on feminine nature. If ladies confess that marriage is the main object of their existence, they cannot be surprised that those who simply differ from them in quality will not have some articles of the same creed at heart. This, however, ladies invariably overlook in their conduct towards servants. We admit it is hard to blame them for it. The question is surrounded with so many difficulties and embarrassments that the only means of escaping from them appears to be by the method of not considering them at all. Sentiment is a dangerous and a treacherous element to permit in either social or political economy, and Mr. Ruskin's failure in the latter will probably deter anyone from again attempting to combine the laws on which Government should be based with feelings and fancies which are never determinate or distinct. The same gentleman, however, has tried with better success, in his "Ethics of the Dust," to introduce the doctrine of sympathy into the relations between mistress and maid; and on this subject he has written many sound truths, hidden in a fog of coloured and elegant nonsense. His plea for Cinderella touched on the point on which we are writing. Ladies who have to deal with nurserymaids, parlourmaids, and chambermaids, never think of these creatures as possessing a common nature with themselves. It has been often noticed that the husband is much more thoughtful for his domestics than the wife. He will frequently spare them tasks and services which the lady of the house would exact without the least hesitation. But his care as well as hers towards them ceases at the point of outward propriety. He, no more than she, has the inclination to look after their welfare an inch beyond the position in which they fulfil their ordinary duties and obligations. The rules imposed on women in service exact a decorum and a morality which is regarded as a credential like the physical recommendation of health or comeliness. As long as the parlourmaid is beneath the roof of her master, she is taught to conduct herself with propriety, under the penalty of being dismissed without a character; but she almost invariably stipulates for an occasional evening, when this restraint is of course removed, and she is then left to her own devices and to the support of her personal instincts, for virtue or for the reverse. When we take into account the debased moral tone of the men with whom a girl in this position in life generally picks up, it is easy to understand how the Rescue Society finds itself bewildered with applicants of the servant order for relief. Perhaps ten thousand or more of the female servants in London come from the country. They have no friends or relations in town. They go for a walk on their evening out, and are met by some plausible vagabond who manages to scrape an acquaintance with them somehow or other. Then an appointment for another meeting is made. The girl is induced on the next occasion to visit a low music hall, a penny gaff, or a cheap dancing-saloon. The end might be predicted from the beginning. It may indeed happen that a servant in her solitary excursions becomes known to a respectable workman or mechanic. A courtship perfectly pure and honest may be exchanged by them. Judged by the views of society, the loves of a carpenter and a nurserymaid offer a tempting subject for ridicule; but it is scarcely more absurd than the affectionate interchanges of people in a different rank, while it is probably less intrinsically vulgar than the attachment of a caddish stockbroker to a Jewess with money. However it may be estimated by the world generally, there is no doubt that the lady who has a temporary proprietorship in the nurserymaid is sure to regard it as a crime. She may not speak of it as such in terms, but she is almost certain to act towards her dependant as if she thought so. Here, then, is the social problem of which it would be desirable to have a solution. The tragic affair at Todmorden, to which we have referred, demonstrates the possibility of an interruption in the course of those engagements, concluding in an appalling catastrophe. Then, again, the number of chances of female servants getting good husbands is limited by the present system to a degree out of all proportion with those to which they have a natural right. It may be held that women of position and standing are as badly off, but they at least are not reduced to shifts which encourage perpetual prevarications and intrigues. They can meet their admirers at balls, at dinners, at flower-shows, or theatres—in a very insufficient manner, we believe, for either themselves or their lovers, but still in a manner which is not degrading or shamefaced. With servants the case, as we know, is very different. The consequence is, that in nine cases out of ten, if they are not seduced by the first man who wishes to victimise them, they jump at an offer of marriage from, it may be, a lazy, idle fellow, who is a drunkard, or who intends to desert them after a short period. The penalty of declaring that they had an affair of the heart on hand would, in most instances, be the technical warning to pack their boxes within a given time. Hence arise a number of those miserable scenes in our police court, where women with battered faces and stultified intellects are driven by the cruelty of their husbands to ask the law for protection. For them the Divorce Court is still too expensive, and there are other reasons why it is impossible to relieve them by that machinery. A lady may go there, and have a dissolution of marriage from a disagreeable husband, and compel him to maintain her besides. The poor creature who has been taken from the kitchen or the charge of the nursery cannot expect a separate maintenance, and she often pleads for a mitigation of the mild penalties which the Legislature imposes for kicking her and bending pokers on her body, simply because they would involve her possible starvation and the starvation of her children. Here, then, is an additional argument for permitting women of this class more opportunities than they at present have for judging of the characters of the men who pay court to them. It is useless to say that they have no business marrying at all. Perhaps not; but marry they will, in spite of Malthus or all the doctrinaires who ever groaned over surplus populations and inefficient supplies of books on political economy. In fact, the more domestic servants marry, the more chances are there of removing part of that scandalous record of which we hinted. In France, in Italy, and in Germany there is a freedom of intercourse between persons of different sexes in the positions of servants and tradesmen, at which English ladies would open their eyes. They are allowed to have their admirers call for them unreservedly at certain times, and the mistress of the house generally takes a friendly interest in the progress of the courtship. Nothing half so bad comes of this apparent license as seems to proceed from the severer discipline of the custom in this country. To be sure on the Continent those persons have many advantages which tend to render the privileges innocuous. First of all, they are of infinitely superior culture—a French or a German maid-servant having about her an air of real polish and refinement, which contrasts remarkably with the pitiable mimetic affectations of an English girl in the same position. Then, whatever we may boast of the courage, the worth, and the sterling honesty, as it is phrased, of our future masters, we cannot hide from ourselves that they do their love-making, as a rule, in a rough-and-ready fashion, which leads to much more disastrous consequences than the patient gallantry of Frenchmen or Germans under similar circumstances. The coarse nature of our cheap entertainments also helps to injure the chances of happiness amongst our female domestics. Ladies might partly excuse themselves for their rigid enactments against followers by urging the low capacities for pleasure or amusement within the reach or taste of working men, but they never consider the matter in so thoughtful or so charitable a light as this. They are content with suppressing the most womanly part of the dispositions of their menials; and it is to be feared that many of them take a sort of savage delight in the operation. The lot of a servant is not so agreeable as to render the prospect of holding it for life even tolerable; and most women in this station will prefer to face the chances of any wretchedness in marriage to that of perpetual servitude without it. If we could mitigate the deplorable evils to which the contest between such a feeling and the practice of trying to stifle it gives rise, we should do our natures a corresponding good, and lessen the frigid indifference of that caste attitude which we display towards those whom we are privileged to designate as our inferiors.

CHIMNEY-POTS.—Mr. Mechi raises the question whether chimney-pots are not a great mistake. He says:—"A heavy wind blew off the chimney-pot of my dining-room without my knowing it. We were much surprised at the greatly-increased draught and consequent brightness of the fire. On looking round after the storm I missed the chimney pot, and consequently removed other chimney-pots, with a like advantage. On reflection and calculation, I soon satisfied my mind that it is a great mistake having a large chimney for the escape of the smoke and heated air, to contract its opening, and thus neutralise the larger space. It is like cutting a wide canal, or placing large drain-pipes for the passage of water, and then obstructing its exit by a narrow and diminished opening. The narrowest portion of a chimney should be near the fire, where the rarefaction of the air is most intense and its upward passage most rapid, and the chimney should rather increase than diminish in size upwards. As the heated air rises it loses some of its lightness. We should then not hear so much of smoky chimneys and dull fires. Makers of railway engines have found this out, for they now make the engine chimneys funnel-shaped or bell-mouthed."

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY OF SPEECH.—A medical man sends the following to the *Dundee Advertiser*:—On Tuesday, a man aged forty years, named David Connacher, residing in the Perth-road, and who had been deaf and dumb for more than thirty-five years, was seized for the third time with paralysis. From the first there was no hope of his recovery, and he died twenty hours after his seizure. Nearly ten minutes before his death, he rose up in bed, and distinctly said, clear and plainly, "O, Mary, Mary, Mary!" You may imagine the effect the words produced on those sitting in the room hearing one speak who had been so long a mute—one woman (his sister) fainted outright, others were panic-stricken at the unusual occurrence. Then he became unconscious, and his spirit gently ebbed away.

THE FLEET.—All who have ever lived in London or read the "Pickwick Papers" remember the Fleet Prison. The last remnant of that English Bastille has disappeared, after existing nearly eight hundred years. The property covered nearly an acre of ground, and there were sometimes nearly 1000 prisoners within its gloomy walls. The Corporation of London purchased the property of the Government in 1842 for £25,000, with a view to converting it into a House of Correction. But the plan was abandoned, and the Fleet was taken down. The materials, including 3,000,000 bricks, 50 tons lead and 40,000 feet of paving-stone, were sold in 1846. The ground, after lying idle for seventeen years, was sold to the London, Chatham, and Dover, Railway Company, by whom the last boundary-wall has recently been removed.

Mr. Jacob Bright is not much like his illustrious brother. He is taller, not so bulky; his face is not so broad, but higher; and he wears a beard and moustache, whilst his brother, as everybody knows, is closely shaven. He is, according to *Dod*, ten years younger than his brother.—*Illustrated Times.*

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As this sale will not continue for more than one month from this date, we invite the ladies of Sydney, as well as the general public, to inspect the stock now offered for sale regardless of cost.
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Mordan's gold and silver toothpicks.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.—STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.—JOSEPH GILLOTT, Victoria Works, Birmingham, respectfully directs the attention of the commercial public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable excellence of his productions, which, for quality of material, easy action, and great durability, will insure universal preference. Every packet bears the fac-simile of his signature. They can be obtained retail of every dealer in the world; wholesale at the works, Graham-street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John-street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PREPARED
CORN,
makes Puddings, Pies, Cakes, and Custards. Splendid food for infants and invalids. See HERALD, 25th May.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE; price, £7 10s.
This machine will do all kinds of work, from the finest muslin to a Brussels carpet. It will hem, fell, braid, cord, quilt, gather, and embroider. Every machine is guaranteed. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, THOMAS BARKER'S MARYLAND.
The undersigned, appointed agent for the above, is prepared to supply wholesale orders and families.
Prices on application.
O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, ADMIRAL PINSON'S PURE SHERRY.
The fifth shipment of this superior Sherry, ex Borealis, is now ready for delivery in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves.

This sherry has been analysed at the London Docks, and pronounced to be the purest wine that has passed the dock gates for many years.

Sole agents for Sydney, FRANCIS MACNAB and CO., 9, Wynyard-street.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, Red and White, in quarter-casks. HAZELAND and CO., Phoenix Wharf.

POTATOES, prime sample, Circular Head, now landing ex Gulnare and Swallow. L. Moran, Victoria Wf.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds, kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.
A prime sample of red and white Colonial Seed Wheat for SALE.
White and yellow Corn Flour, kiln-dried, 7s per 100 lbs.

FINE FLOUR, 21s; Seconds, 19s; Maize Meal, 7s per 100 lbs. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, ex Kate, in half and quarter-sacks, for SALE. Austen, 19, Jamison-st.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—In half-sacks, for SALE. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ORANGE Superfine Bakers' FLOUR from prize wheat. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO.

WHEAT.—Adelaide.—Prime samples for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WHEAT.—Tasmanian.—Choice old, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR, Superfine.—Hart's, Dunn's, Bowman's, Field's, &c., for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR, Adelaide, superfine.—Rayner's, Colman's, &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR.—Seconds, household, fine and superfine. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY, Hogsheads, Quarters, Cases, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

BOILED and RAW OIL, in Hogsheads and Drums, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

TURPENTINE, Colza Oil, Linseed Oil, Driers, Paints, &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

PITCH and TAR, Bright Varnish, Oakum, Yellow Metal, &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, Sheets, Nails, Rods, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

ON SALE, at GEORGE BERNER'S, Commercial Stores, 121, Sussex-street—
Flour, Wheat (seed), Bran, Pollard, Maize, Onions, Potatoes, &c.—lowest prices.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, at lowest market rates,
ALE—Allsopp's, Dawson's, and Byass's, in bottle; Bass's No. 3, in hogsheads
PORTER—Barclay's, by Tyrer, and Jeffreys, in bottles
PORT—Quarters, hogsheads, pipes, and cases
SHERRY—Ditto, ditto, and cases
BRANDY—Martell's, Central Society, dark and pale, quarters and cases
RUM—30 o.p., in hogsheads and bottles
GIN—Cases and halves; whisky, old tom, bitters, &c., &c.
Tea, sugars, oilstores, groceries of every description, at lowest rates.
D. MITCHELL and CO., late Josiah Harpur and Co., Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, 426, George-street.

NOTICE.
Private families supplied with every description of wines and spirits, ale and porter, &c., of superior quality, at reduced charges.

HARTLEY KEROSENE BURNING OIL.—The difficulties in manufacture are at length completely overcome. The oil is now equal to any produced for brilliancy and economy in burning. The prejudice against it has at length disappeared, so that in the coming winter it is expected it will find universal favour. A large reduction in price for trade parcels. Depot, 305, George-street, near Wynyard-street.
R. NOTT, Agent.

HOOP IRON, 1 inch, for SALE at MARSDEN'S Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

ORANGES.—For SALE, at Marsden's Retreat, Haslem Creek, the season's Crop of Oranges. Apply on the premises, or at MARSDEN'S Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

ON SALE, Charcoal TIN PLATES, IC, IX, IXX, DC, DX, DXX, 20 x 14, 16¼ x 16¾, IC Coke; Wire Nails, from ½ inch to 4 inch; Kerosene, Colza, and Paint Oils. W. FOY, 16 and 18, Hunter-street.

THE NISHWITZ CORNSHELLER. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

PLASTER OF PARIS, Hilton brand, now landing ex Strathdon. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-st.

FOR SALE, good OYSTER BUSINESS and Fixtures cheap. 69, Parramatta-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings by the case or bale, from 3½d per roll. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of every description, decorations, &c. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—The largest and best selected stock of paperhangings in Sydney. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Sheet glass, all sizes, from 10 x 8 to 60 x 40. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Gold leaf, varnishes, white lead, turpentine, dry colours, &c., &c. 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Boiled, raw, colza, and kerosene oil; wholesale and retail. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene oil, 2s per gallon. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Kerosene Lamps, Wicks, and chimneys, complete, 1s 6d each. 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Blundell Spence's genuine white lead, in cwt. wooden kegs. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—White lead of good quality, 36s per cwt. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Sheet Glass, a large shipment now landing, 10 x 8 to 60 x 40. 170, Pitt-st.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 4 to 9 feet, gutters, ridgecaps, &c.; galvanized iron tanks for preserving rain water, from 50 to 3000 gallons; sheet lead, zinc, &c. Partridge's Works, George and Bathurst streets.

GALVANIZED IRON, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 feet, cheap. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

MARBLE and SLATE CHIMNEYPIECES, 22s 6d to £50; Register Grates. W. CARY.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE.
Cement
Bolts and nuts, all sizes
Wire nails, anchors, and chains
Spars, blocks, dead eyes, &c.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

COALS. Anvil Creek, Newcastle.—Fuel and Produce delivered with dispatch. Warburton and Sons, Pyrmont.

COALS.—For SALE, a CARGO best Waratah Co.'s COAL. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR SALE, a BAGATELLE TABLE, nearly new. Newmarket Hotel, Haymarket.

FOR SALE, a four-roomed HOUSE, verandah and large yard. 45, Denham-street, Surry Hills.

HORSES.—For SALE, at the Stables, Bligh-street—
Carriage horses
Buggy ditto
Dogcart ditto
Saddle and side-saddle ditto.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a handsome pair of thoroughbred Bay Carriage HORSES, 15-3 high, thoroughly broken to saddle, single and double harness; quiet and very showy. Apply MARTYN and CO., 246, Pitt-street.

DONKEYS.—For SALE, 4 first-rate ones, for £10. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, good double shell-seated Hooded BUGGY, American make, cheap. LILLY, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, well-bred Lady's HORSE; price 40 guineas. ARCHER'S Livery Stables, Elizabeth-st.

HORSE, Saddle, and Bridle, £3 10s.; COW, quiet, milk 7 quarts, £5. ARCHER'S, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, good second-hand Spring CART, cheap. G. DOUGLASS, Wheelwright, Bourke-st., Wm'loo.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Prime fat lambs
Horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
A lot of horses, just arrived from the country
Horse, dray, and harness, complete, trial given
Stock horses, with saddles and bridles
Drays, carts, buggies, spring-carts, harness, &c.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Onus and Towns to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 4th June, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of really prime fat cattle in lots.

Homebush Yards.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from W. Lawless, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on MONDAY next, 8th June, at half-past 9 o'clock,
160 head of prime fat bullocks, in lots.
This lot of bullocks is represented as being extraordinarily good, and fully 800 lbs. each.

R. BELL (late N. W. Raven) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Sydney Auction Mart, at 2 o'clock,
40 superior corn-fed pigs, from the Oaks, &c.
20 ditto calves, from Menangle, Picton, &c.
Milch cows, springers, poultry, suckers, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
Twenty-five (25) prime milch cows, from the country, newly calved and springing.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
Thirty (30) prime fat calves, from Berrima and Sutton Forest
Eighty (80) very fine fat lambs, from Thomas Holt, Esq., Arthursleigh
Seventy (70) prime fat corn-fed porkers, from Camden, Menangle, The Oaks, Picton, &c., &c.
Three or four very large fat pigs, weighing from 3 cwt. upwards; same as sold last week
Store pigs, suckers, and poultry of all kinds.
Terms cash.

Weekly Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Country milch cows, springers and dry cattle.
At 12 o'clock,
40 fat lambs, fat porkers, calves, suckers, turkeys, fowls, &c.; maize, greaves, pumpkins, &c.

Weekly Wool Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY (Thursday), June 4th, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, June 5, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Bacon, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY (Thursday,) 4th June, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.

On FRIDAY, at his Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock,
Tallow, hides, horns, and bones.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON and JONES will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th June, at a quarter past 2 o'clock,
100 bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

WOOL. WOOL.

BREWSTER and TREBECK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Bales wool.

Woollens. Woollens. Woollens.

To Woollendrapers, Tailors, and others.

MR. SAMUEL JAY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank-court, on FRIDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases new woollens.
Terms at sale.

6 Bales Forfars.

To Upholsterers, Warehousemen, Drapers, &c.

THIS DAY 4th
FRIDAY 5th
At 11 o'clock, each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
6 bales forfars as under
375—1 bale, 12 pieces, 40 inch forfars
377—1 ditto, 12 ditto, 38 ditto ditto
498—1 ditto, 12 ditto, 40 ditto ditto
499—1 ditto, 12 ditto, 36 ditto ditto
667—1 ditto, 12 ditto, 38 ditto ditto
668—1 ditto, 12 ditto, 36 ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Manchester and Dress Goods, Clothing, &c., &c
Now landing, ex Strathdon.

THIS DAY, 4th,
FRIDAY, 5th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A shipment of the above goods, now landing ex Strathdon as under
French merinos
Check winseys
Camlets and mohairs
Coloured reps
Coloured skirting
Black ribbon velvets
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 witney blankets
Cloth covers
Dressed hollands
Worsted hose
Brilliant prints
Shepherd's plaid shawls
Merino squares
Black cloth sacs
Fancy doe trousers
Fancy tweed vests
Reversible sacs
Scotch twill shirts
B and Y ditto
Crimean shirts
Kersey pants
White shirts
Tweed sacs, &c.
Terms, liberal.

Aberdeen Knit Half-hose
Kersey Drawers
Shetland ditto
Segatha ditto.

THURSDAY, 4th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 4th,
4 cases of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Double and Single Fleecy Wool.

THIS DAY, 4th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
1 case fleecy wool, double and single, assorted colours.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, June 5, 1868.

On account of whom it may concern.
With all faults.
At the Argyle Bond.

100 Hogsheads Ale.

To Publicans, Shippers, and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Argyle Bond, on FRIDAY next, June 5, 1868,
100 hogsheads ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, June 4th, at half-past 11 o'clock,

At the residence of Captain W. W. Grimes, Botany Road, next the Half-way House.

To Contractors
Draymen
Furniture Buyers.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
THE PLANT OF A CONTRACTOR.

5 Pile-driving Machines
Boring Machine
10,000 feet Oregon Planking
California Pump
Portable Forge
Rope, Chains, Barrows
Crosscut Saws, Windlass
Spring-cart, Horse, and Harness
2 Drays, and 2 Horses
Tools, and a variety of Sundries too numerous to advertise.
Also,
The Household Furniture, Poultry, Pigs, Cows, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Captain W. W. Grimes to sell by auction, at his residence, Botany Road, next the Half-way House, THIS DAY, June 4th, at half-past 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Important and Attractive Auction Sale of
Mauritius Sugars, Groceries, Tea,
Oilmen's Stores, &c.

TUESDAY, 9th June.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 9th June, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of sugars, tea, and groceries
Invoices of oilmen's stores and sundries.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of the cargo of Prime Wheat, Ex Sea Bird, from Tasmania.

Now landing.

Under instructions from the Consignee.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, June 4, at 11 o'clock,
250 bags superior milling wheat.
About 1000 bushels.
Particulars and terms at sale.

Imperative Sale of Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c.

FRIDAY, June 5th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, without the least reserve,
23 cases, just landed, comprising
Double foolscap, 26 lbs.
Super B. W. note paper
Ditto cream-wove 4to billheads
Coloured double demy, 26 lbs.
Yellow and blue laid envelopes, &c.
Fancy goods, portemonnaies, jewellery
Albums, novels, toys, &c.
Particulars in future issue.

At Balmain.

Continuation of Drapery Sale at Mr. Dick's, Balmain Hotel, Stephen-street.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by public auction, as above,
The remainder of the insolvent draper's stock.
Terms, cash.

Gold and Silver Watches, Clothing, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches, clothing, &c.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 2nd June, 1868.
MANUEL V. LEDGER.

ON TUESDAY, the 9th day of June instant, at Noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this Writ be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, Henry William Ledger, of, in, and to an allotment of land at Petersham, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, having a frontage of 67 feet to the Sydney Road, by a depth of 175 feet, more or less. Description of the boundary lines is given in advertisement in the S. M. HERALD of 28th May last.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THOMAS WOOLLEY, ESQ.

STERLING CITY INVESTMENT.

THOSE BUSINESS PREMISES, No. 292, PITT-STREET, one door north of PARK-STREET, now in the occupation of Mr. Lucas, at a rental of £200 PER ANNUM.

TITLE.—Full particulars obtainable on application to JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land, containing by admeasurement 15 PERCHES, being lot No. 16 of section 32 of the city of Sydney, having 29 FEET FRONTAGE to the EAST SIDE of PITT-STREET, with a depth of about 136 feet 6 inches, upon which are erected those EXTENSIVE BRICK and STONE BUILT PREMISES, No. 292, PITT-STREET, containing large shop, extensive store or show room at the back, surrounded by a gallery, dwelling-house of 8 rooms above; with private entrance from Pitt-street.

This property occupies a first-class business site in Pitt-street, between Market and Park streets, and the extensive premises which occupy the whole of the land are admirably adapted for auction rooms, wholesale drapers' or grocers' establishment, or any business requiring spacious show rooms and store accommodation, with good dwelling above.

As a permanent city investment (which can now so rarely be obtained) it is worthy of attention, as the position in this leading thoroughfare ensures constant tenants and a remunerative return.

TERMS.—One-third cash, residue can remain on the property at 7 per cent.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE,

By order of the parties interested in the Residuary Estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq.,
AT THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
WOLLONGONG,
MONDAY, 22nd June.

PAUL'S GRANT, ALBION PARK.
This celebrated and truly magnificent
AGRICULTURAL ESTATE,
comprising about
FOURTEEN HUNDRED ACRES,
in the heart of the
FAMED ILLAWARRA DISTRICT,
subdivided into
THIRTY FARMS,
containing, each farm, about
20 TO 150 ACRES
of the most valuable and the
RICHEST ARABLE LAND
in
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TERMS—One quarter cash, residue liberal credit.

TITLE—Unquestionable; full particulars can be ascertained on application to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Solicitors, Sydney.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
WOLLONGONG, on
MONDAY, 22nd JUNE,
at 12 o'clock,
The whole of that valuable and beautiful agricultural property,
PAUL'S GRANT, ALBION PARK,
comprising about 1400 ACRES, in the very heart of the notoriously rich
ILLAWARRA DISTRICT.
This estate is situate on the
DAPTO and SHELLHARBOUR ROADS,
and is distant from the following sea ports:
WOLLONGONG, 16 miles
KIAMA, 12 miles
SHELLHARBOUR, 7 miles.
The whole is WELL WATERED by the MACQUARIE RIVER, and several creeks; and it is scarcely considered necessary to state that the greater proportion of the land is acknowledged by all to be the
RICHEST ARABLE SOIL
in New South Wales, and better adapted for
AGRICULTURAL and DAIRYING
purposes than any other land in the colonies.
Albion Park is most favourably situated in respect of
ACCESS to the SYDNEY MARKETS,
being situate between
THREE SEAPORTS,
which have
CONSTANT COMMUNICATION.
The estate also possesses many natural advantages.

In about the centre of the great Illawarra basin, the nature of the position is such that it cannot be effected by floods, while with the extensive river frontage and the numerous creeks and tributaries which intersect the whole, it can never be injured by drought.

Possessing all these well-known elements for success in agricultural and dairy pursuits, and being subdivided to meet the requirements of all classes of purchasers, Paul's Grant is brought into the market for positive sale, and the auctioneers feel assured that the UNDISPUTED REPUTATION AND SUPERIORITY of the estate requires nothing but the above
PLAIN UNVARNISHED STATEMENT
of its merits to attract the attention of all interested in husbandry to the opportunity that will be afforded for securing a
FIRST-CLASS FARM AND HOMESTEAD,
which no one will deny is
THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD,
one which neither
COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY nor ADVERSITY
can materially affect.

Plans of subdivision may be inspected at the following places:—
WOLLONGONG.—The Queen's Hotel, and the Harp Inn,
ALBION PARK.—Bradford's Inn.
KIAMA.—Adams's Hotel.
DAPTO.—Moon's Hotel.
SHELLHARBOUR.—Inn, formerly Cosgrove's.
SYDNEY.—At the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TERMS—20 per Cent. Cash Deposit, Residue in 5 or 7 Years, bearing interest at the rate of
THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

EXTENSIVE CLEARING SALE
COUNTRY FREEHOLDS.
CUMBERLAND
NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM
ST. VINCENT
MACQUARIE,
well known as portion of the colonial properties of
DONALD LARNACH, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Henry Moore, Esq., (attorney of the proprietor), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable grants in the colony of
NEW SOUTH WALES.
COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.
LIBERTY PLAINS.—Portions of SPENCER'S GRANT, LIVERPOOL ROAD. Lots 28 to 30, 37 acres and 26 perches. Lots 17 to 19, 59 acres, 3 roods 4 perches. Lots 23 and 24, 36 acres 2 roods.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.
PATERSON RIVER.—Westmacott's grant, 1230 acres, and Barten's grant, 1200 acres, on the Paterson River.

COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.
CLYDE RIVER.—Walker's grant, 1130 acres
BROULEE.—1280 acres
JERVIS BAY.—3104 acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.
TUGGERAH BEACH, BRISBANE WATER—Farm known as "CHITTAWAY," 1376 acres, Orimbah Creek, near Gosford.

LAKE MACQUARIE.—Walker's grant, 1760 acres, near Lake Macquarie.

COUNTY OF MACQUARIE.
RIVER HASTINGS.—Settlement Farm, 178 acres, with improvements.

PIPER'S CREEK.—The following adjoining grants on Piper's Creek, near its junction with the Maria River:—

Walker's..	..	..	1175 acres
Ditto	..	..	1147 ditto
Ditto	..	..	754 ditto
Steel's	..	..	835 ditto
Ditto	..	..	392 ditto
Walker's	..	..	1103 ditto
Ditto	..	..	1100 ditto
Total	..	..	6488 acres.

WILSON'S RIVER.—The following grants at or near Rolland's Plains:—

Steel's	..	..	1110 acres
J. T. Hughes's	..	..	548 ditto
Imbog	..	..	113 ditto
Total	..	..	1771 acres.

TOWN OF PORT MACQUARIE.—2 roods in section 1, Horton and Hay streets, with improvements; 1 rood 16 perches in section 1, with improvements, fronting the port.

Plans of the above may be inspected, and further particulars obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BALMAIN.

DARLING-STREET.

The OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, immediately opposite STEPHEN-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land having the following frontages
93 FEET to DARLING-STREET,
and
77 FEET to BROADSTAIRS-STREET,
together with that substantial and tastefully designed building known as the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, erected of weatherboards on stone foundation, with shingled roof. The land is enclosed with palisading fence, and planted with a number of evergreen shrubs and trees.

The auctioneers would particularly direct the attention of the inhabitants of Balmain to the sale of the above, as affording an opportunity (which may never occur again) for securing suitable premises either for a church, municipal chambers, or public hall and reading rooms.

The property is in the very centre of this highly improved and populous suburb, and within a few minutes' walk of all the steam ferry wharves.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

By order of the Trustees of the Estate of the late Thomas Woolley, Esq.

HEIGHTS OF RANDWICK.

FIRST-CLASS STONE-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE, together with EXTENSIVE GROUNDS and OUT-OFFICES, occupying the most valuable position on the main road, and formerly occupied by A. S. LEATHES, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable and beautifully-situated family residence and grounds, on the main
COOGEE ROAD, RANDWICK,
well known as the property of Mr. Josiah Harpur.
The house is most substantially built of stone, and contains, ON THE GROUND FLOOR, wide verandahs, hall, drawing-room, with spacious bay window, dining-room, breakfast-room, library, kitchen with range, pantries, &c.; AND, ON THE SECOND FLOOR, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing-rooms, bathroom, patent water-closet, &c. The whole of the interior is furnished in good style, with marble mantelpieces in each room, and every family convenience. The out-buildings, all erected of stone, are numerous, and comprise 4-stall stable, coachhouse, hayloft, laundry, fowlhouse, piggery, &c. Water supply never-failing, and laid on to both ground and upper floors, also to the laundry, stables, &c.

THE GROUNDS comprise an area of nearly one acre and a half, and extend from the main Coogee Road to the Frenchman's Road leading to the Destitute Children's Asylum. They are laid out in front as garden and shrubbery, with carriage drive to the house, and at the rear as paddock, small vegetable garden and orchard, avenue, &c. A dwarf stone wall with iron palisading fence, and large massive entrance gates, extends along the whole front, and the house with its handsome elevation stands in the centre of a tastefully arranged plantation.

This is a well-known superior suburban residence, built at a great cost by the proprietor as a family investment. The position in the favourite healthy suburb of Randwick is acknowledged to be unequalled, and to command very extensive beautiful views of the surrounding country and the ocean. The sale is peremptory, by order of the trustees of the late Mr. Woolley's estate, and intending purchasers are invited to inspect the property prior to the sale. Cards to view can be obtained on application.

TITLE.—Particulars can be obtained from JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of the Mortgagee.

Valuable block of property in ROSE-STREET, DARLING NURSERY ESTATE, with the Buildings thereon, comprising the WHITE SWAN INN, and DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 10th June,
All that piece or parcel of land, being a portion of the Darling Nursery Estate, situate in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, containing by admeasurement seventeen and a-half perches, being allotments number twenty-two and twenty-three of block number eight, according to the plan thereof, commencing at the south-west corner of allotment number twenty-one, sold to Richard Sadler, at a point on the east side of Rose-street, two hundred and seventeen feet ten inches south of the intersection thereof with the south side of Myrtle-street, and bounded on the west by Rose-street, bearing southerly sixty feet to a reserved lane twelve feet wide, on the south by the north side of that lane, bearing easterly and parallel to Cleveland-street ninety-one feet ten inches to another reserved lane; also, twelve feet wide on the east by the west side of that lane northerly forty-five feet eight inches to the south-east corner of allotment number twenty-one aforesaid, and on the north by the south boundary line of that allotment westerly ninety feet to the point of commencement, a little more or less. Together with the dwelling-houses erected on the said land.

The ENGINE, BATTERY, and PLANT,
of the
BERGALIA MINERAL REEFS COMPANY,
MORUYA.

For Sale by Auction.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Frederick Humphery, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
The buildings, steam-engine, 10-stamp battery, and plant of the company, consisting of a
20-horse power steam-engine complete
1 steam boiler, with wooden water tank, to hold twenty tuns
1 battery, 10 stamps each, 7½ cwt., by P. N. Russell and Co.
3 wooden tanks to hold crushed quartz
4 sets Wheeler's amalgamators
1 large Chilian mill
12 stampers, 3 boxes and rods
A pump to the engine
1 cold water pump
8 belts on hair pulleys, with other belting, with a variety of machinery, engineers', blacksmiths', carpenters' and other tools, a schedule of which can be seen at the Auction Rooms.

With the above will be sold the buildings and sheds that are erected on sleepers so constructed as to secure the right of removal.
1 building is 47 x 38 feet and 14 feet high, iron roof, with two large skillions, one 33 x 47 feet, the other 21 x 38 feet, with twelve openings, shutters, and doors
1 weatherboard house, 3 rooms, 32 x 12, 8 feet high, with slab huts for the workmen.
Terms at sale.

GOULBURN.

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PREMISES, IN AUBURN-STREET.

P. DIGNAM and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Payten's Commercial Hotel, Goulburn, on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 12 o'clock,
THOSE CENTRAL AND COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES, in Auburn-street, Goulburn, known as
MANCHESTER HOUSE,
now occupied by Messrs. R. H. Blatchford and J. Oliver—being let to the former gentleman on a lease, of which five years are unexpired, at a rental of £200 PER ANNUM.
The premises are erected on a plot of land having a frontage of 34 feet 3 inches to Auburn-street, by a depth of 125 feet to a reserved lane at the rear, 15 feet wide, and bounded on either side by passages 4 feet and 3 feet wide respectively, being part of allotments 9 and 10, section 3. They are well and substantially built, with handsome
PLATE-GLASS FRONTS,
and contain—Shop, 76 feet x 17 feet 9; ditto, 37 feet 6 x 13 feet 6; cellar, 39 feet by 22 feet; parlour, pantry, kitchen, two bedrooms, &c. At the rear are sundry stores, Closet, &c.

Persons in want of a really sound and profitable investment will find at the above sale a rare chance of suiting themselves. The property occupies such a valuable position in the
VERY HEART OF THE CITY,
that it MUST improve with the progress of Goulburn; and in the meantime a net return of £200 per annum for the next five years is certain.

⁂ The two shops can at any time be thrown into one at a nominal expense, being only separated by a partition for the convenience of the tenant.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash, and the residue on terms to suit the purchaser.
TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the deceased Mrs. MARTHA BULLOCK (relict of the late Mr. John Bullock), are invited to attend her Funeral; to move from her late residence, Blue's Point, North Shore, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.

Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

DIRECTORS.
George King, Esq., Chairman.
Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.
J. H. Goodlet, Esq. | J. F. Josephson, Esq.
Samuel Lyons, Esq. | Edwin T. Beilby, Esq.

Revenue—£160,000 per annum.
Accumulated and Invested Funds—
HALF A MILLION STERLING.

This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and the whole profits derived from its business belong exclusively to its members, and are divided rateably among them at intervals of five years.

Forms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS are granted, may be obtained from the undersigned, or the agents of the Society in the principal towns throughout the colony.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd June, 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GOVERNOR:
His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.
Invested funds.................. £3,600,000
Annual revenue 660,600

Sydney Branch, 825, George-street,
DIRECTORS:
Richard Jones, Esq., Chairman.
Thomas Skinner, Esq., F. H. Dangar, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: Dr. J. C. Cox.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., can be obtained on application at the office in Sydney, or any of the agencies.
WILLIAM RAE, Secretary.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds Invested 1,500,000
Annual Income, over £800,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies are now issued at lowest rates adequate to and without reference to any fixed scale.

Insurers can rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses, the undersigned being empowered to settle all claims arising under the policies issued by them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO INTENDING ASSURERS.—All new Insurances with participation effected after this date will become entitled to an increased share of the profits in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the shareholders. Policies issued and claims settled by the undersigned without reference to England.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, Agents.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.
United Capital .... £2,200,000.
Head Office—Melbourne.
Directors—Sydney Branch:
George Thorne, Esq. John De V. Lamb, Esq.
Insurances against Fire negotiated at reduced rates.

Policies issued to cover up to £10,000 on fire risks, and £20,000 marine, with claims payable in London, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, or wherever the Companies have representatives.

Chief Offices for New South Wales and Queensland, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000.
Reserve fund, £240,000.
Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c.
Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON, for 1868.

Under the special patronage of his Royal Highness
the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.
His Excellency the Right Honorable the
EARL OF BELMORE,
and her Ladyship the
COUNTESS OF BELMORE.

Conductor .... Mr. JOHN HALL.
Chorus Master .... Mr. R. WHITE, R.A.M.

THIS EVENING, June 4th.

Viceregal Command Night,
on which occasion his Excellency the
GOVERNOR,
and her Ladyship the
COUNTESS OF BELMORE,
and Suite,
will honour the Opera with their presence; when will be given, by command, Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Il Duca........................ Signor Pietro de Antoni
Gennaro .... Mr. Henry Squires
Maffeo Orsini........................ Miss Georgia Hodson
Gubetta........................ Mr. J. E. Kitts
Lucrezia Borgia........................ Mdme. Lucy Escott.

After which, by particular request, Bellini's pastoral opera

LA SONNAMBULA.
Elvino........................ Mr. Armes Beaumont
Count Rodolpho........................ Mr. J. H. Sutcliffe
Alessio........................ Mr. Lloyd
Liza........................ Mrs. Ada King
Amina........................ Miss Geraldine Warden.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, June 5 and 6,
will be given Verdi's Grand Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

In Rehearsal,
Donizetti's Opera Buffo
DON PASQUALE.

Dress Circle, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Pit, 2s; Upper Circle, 1s.
Box office open from 10 till 3 daily.
At Elvy and Co.'s Music Warerooms, 321, George-street, where seats can be secured six days in advance.
Application for season tickets and private boxes to be made at the Box Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 4th.
VICEREGAL COMMAND NIGHT.
On which occasion his Excellency the Right Honorable the
EARL OF BELMORE,
Her Ladyship the
COUNTESS OF BELMORE,
And Suite,
Will honour the Opera with their presence, when will be given, by command, Donizetti's grand Opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
And, by particular request, Bellini's pastoral Opera,
LA SONNAMBULA.
Box Office now open.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscription Tickets that expire on Saturday, June 6th, can be renewed on application at the Box Office.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.),
Sole Proprietors, and Managers
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.
Just added, O'FARRELL.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of Mr. Hoskins.
Stage Manager, Mr. Stuart O'Brien.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
The Great Moral Drama, the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

N.B.—Public Notice.—ALTERATION OF TIME. On and after Saturday next the Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, and the performance commence at half-past 7.

THIS EVENING, Thursday,
will be presented the great Drama, in four acts, of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of the
ARTFUL DODGE.

Monster Attractions for SATURDAY,
THE BLACK DOCTOR,
and
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Dromio of Syracuse .... Mr. HOSKINS.

In preparation, THE SCHOOL OF REFORM, EAST LYNNE, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, and, in a style of completeness never before attempted at this Theatre, THE PILGRIM OF LOVE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIS EVENING.

By special request,
For a few Nights only,
MILTONIAN TABLEAUX
of
PARADISE LOST,
will be reproduced with all its original effects.

The stupendous Drama of
PARADISE LOST.
The War of the Angels—Great Rebellion in Heaven—the Fall of Satan, and the Fall of Man, as described by John Milton in his immortal poem.

At the end of each entertainment COSTLY and VALUABLE PRIZES will be distributed amongst the audience.

Reserved seats, 3s; body of the hall, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children half price. Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

MIDDAY PERFORMANCE, SATURDAY, June 6.
Doors open at 2, commence at half-past 2.
R. G. BACHELDER, Proprietor.
J. COLLINS, Agent.

SURRY HILLS LITERARY INSTITUTE.
MISS AITKEN
will give one of her FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENTS, in connexion with this institute, in the School-room adjoining the Congregational Church, Bourke-street, THIS EVENING, 4th instant.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 2s. and 1s.

Tickets can be obtained at C. E. Wigzell's, 143, South Head Road, and at the Schoolroom.
E. J. SALIER, Hon. Secretary.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO MANLY BEACH.
J. C. SHARP begs to inform his friends and the public generally that one of the Manly Steamers will leave the Circular Quay, on FRIDAY EVENING, for the above place, at 7.30, returning from Manly at 10 p.m.

Ladies and Gentlemen of Manly are respectfully informed that a boat will leave the Beach at 6.30 on FRIDAY EVENING, returning from Sydney at 11 15 p.m.

LYCEUM THEATRE will shortly RE-OPEN, under new Management, with an entirely new Company.

DANCING ACADEMY, 105, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S CLASSES on FRIDAY next, juveniles at 4, adults at 7 p.m.; terms, one guinea per quarter. Private lessons given by arrangement.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERO.—All the best Music, at W. H. PALING'S, Wynyard-square.

CIRCULAR.
THE VARROVILLE STUD DISTRIBUTION,
IN 1400 SHARES OF £5 EACH,
including the celebrated horse FIREWORKS, winner (amongst other races) of the Champagne and Derby at Randwick, the Derby and Leger at Melbourne, and the Launceston Champion Race; also, ZOE, winner of two Champion Races; and CLOVE, winner of the first Australian Derby.

The drawing will take place at Sydney, on the 2nd day of July next, in the presence of

THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE.

Colonel Waddy, C.B.	John Turner, Esq.
W. Macleay, Esq.	W. M. Alderson, Esq.
W. B. Dalley, Esq.	George Lloyd, Esq.
Hon. Henry Prince	A. Thompson, Esq.
Hon. John Robertson	Edward Lee, Esq.
Thomas Broughton, Esq.	R. Kummerer, Esq.
F. Lassetter, Esq.	Alexander Mackellar, Esq.
S. C. Brown, Esq., M.L.A.	

AGENTS from whom Shares can be obtained.

William Levey, Esq.	Melbourne. Ballarat.
Edward Row, Esq.	Sandhurst.
Messrs. Wolfe and Gorrick	Maitland.
Messrs. Croaker, Dargin, and Co.	Bathurst.
Messrs. Tait and Smellie	Dubbo.
Messrs. F. S. Cohen and Co.	Goulburn.
Mr. P. Kenna	Orange.
Mr. W. Orbell	Hartley.

PARTICULARS OF PRIZES.
THOROUGHBREDS.
STALLION.
1. SIR PATRICK, b. st., 6 years, by Whalebone—Industry—Saint John—Crazy Jane
BROOD MARES.
2. ZOE, by Sir Hercules—Flora M'Ivor, colt foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
3. JESSINA, by Cossack—Jessie, colt foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
4. LADY JANE, by Magus—Clove (imported), filly foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
5. VIRAGO, by Magus—Sultana, colt foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
6. NANFAN, by Scratch—Nelly, colt foal at foot by New Warrior
7. STAYLACE, by Magus—Staylace.
4-YEAR-OLDS.
8. SIR JOHN, br. h., Magus—Jessina
9. EMERALD, br. h., Cossack—Edith
10. IVANHOE, ch. h., Cossack—Io.
5-YEAR-OLDS.
11. CLOVE, br. m., Magus—Clove (imported)
12. VARROVILLE, br. m., Whalebone—Industry
13. MARIAN, ch. m., Alfred—Lucy Long.
3-YEAR-OLDS.
14. FIREWORKS, b. c., Kelpie—Gaslight
15. THE MARTYR, ch. g., Kelpie—Jessina
16. SAINT GEORGE, b. g., Sleight-of-Hand—W. Tell (mare).
2-YEAR-OLDS.
17. THE FRIAR, gr. c., Kingston—Vixen
18. STOCKWELL, c. c., Kingston—Hussey
19. NECKLACE, b. f., Alfred—Staylace
20. RAWDEN, ch. c., Little John—Lucilla.
YEARLINGS.
21. THE GEM, b. c., Alfred—Zoe
22. B. C., Rioter—Queen of Trumps
23. Br. F., Misty Morn—Woodbine
24. FLIRT, b. f., Alfred—Staylace.
HALF-BREDS.
25. The "Aaron" mare (roan)
26. "Young Kitty" (bay), by Magus
27. Grey mare, by Socrates
28. Chesnut mare, by Whalebone
29. Chesnut mare, by Magus
30. Bay mare, by William Tell
31. Bay mare (Tritter), by Magus
32. Bay filly, by Magus
33. Bay gelding, by The Squire
34. Bay gelding, by Alfred.

ENGAGEMENTS:
THE FRIAR is engaged in the Derby, St. Leger, and Mares' Produce Stakes
STOCKWELL in the Derby and St. Leger
RAWDEN in Derby and St Leger
THE GEM in Derby and St. Leger
RIOTER COLT in ditto ditto
MISTY MORN FILLY in Champagne Stakes
FLIRT in Derby and St. Leger.
FIREWORKS, Great Metropolitan
Melbourne Cup
Port Phillip Stakes
SIR JOHN, Great Metropolitan.
S. C. BURT, Agent for the Proprietor.
272, Pitt-street, Sydney, May 4.

PARTIES LEAVING Sydney can dispose of their Furniture in one lot for cash, at auction prices.
No Auction Sales on premises.
J. B. NORTH and CO., 206, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Skin Diseases, Bites, &c.—For all cutaneous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is a sovereign remedy. Health depends on a natural state of the skin; when its action is irregular, illness results. Holloway's remedies prevent this. Sold at 533, Oxford-street, W.C., London, and all druggists.

THE NEW HAIR-DYE, ACETATE IRON and GLYCERINE; Turkish Smokers' Pastiles, perfumed Sacks, Pestachio Nut Powder, the celebrated Areca or Betel-nut Dentrifice, perfumed Gloves, Botham's improved Feeding Bottles, Oriental Pearl Dentrifice, Eau de Botot, the infallible Poultry Restorative, Botanic Cream for strengthening and beautifying the hair, Soothing Powders for Infants while teething, 1s packets; prepared Fuller's Earth, in 3d and 6d packets; Langton's and De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil; Charcoal Lozenges, in 1s boxes and 2s 6d bottles; Tonic Essence of Chiretta and Quinine, for Indigestion, &c.; Farina, the most nourishing food for infants and invalids, in 1s packets; Antacid Aromatic Mixture for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c.; Worm Lozenges, the most effectual remedy for worms in persons of all ages, 1s and 2s packets; Solutine Rigaud, Dentorine Rigaud, the Universal Baking Powder, in 1s 6d and 2s 6d bottles; the celebrated May Apple Aperient Pills.
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

HOOD'S CORN SOLVENT.—The only perfect cure for corns. Sold by all chemists. ROW'S Drug Store.

SARSAPARILLA, in cases of one and two dozen, at W. H. ARIELL, 11, King-street West.

CANARY SEED. CANARY SEED. Canary Seed.
WATSON, Druggist, Brickfield-hill.

COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, &c.—Delectable Lozenges, just landed. W. LARMER, 323, George-street.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of Debility.
Churchill's Syrup of Hypophosphite Lime.
This preparation is manufactured by Swann of Paris, and is recommended by the leading members of the medical profession as perfectly reliable. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 110, Pitt-street.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA,
Difficulty of Breathing, and all similar Affections of the Respiratory Organs.
SHOCKING MORTALITY
throughout Australia yearly, through the almost universal prevalence of Influenza, especially among children, hundreds of whom suffer, and many die, who might have been saved by the timely use of the above
INVALUABLE REMEDY.
Those living up the country should never be without a supply in the house.
Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout Australia and New Zealand. Prepared by
THOMAS POWELL,
16, Blackfriars Road, London. Established 1824.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.
Observe that the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," are (by permission of her Majesty's Honorable Commissioners of Stamps) engraved in the Government Stamp affixed to each bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.
ASK FOR POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind, for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtained through any Chemist or Medicine Vendor throughout the Australian Colonies.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

ANGOSTURA AROMATIC BITTERS in universal consumption throughout America. The first shipment now to hand. M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

ABRAHAM'S Balsam of Horehound and Linseed, for the immediate relief and cure of coughs, colds, influenza, and all pulmonary complaints. Prepared only by JOHN ABRAHAM, Family Chemist, 446, George-street.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS, ex Sovereign of India.
Chambers's Journal for 1867, 10s 6d
London Journal, vol. 46, July to December, 1867, 6s, by post 7s 8d
Punch, vol. 53, July to December, 1867, 10s 6d, by post 12s
Cobden's Political Writings, 2 vols. 30s, by post 33s
Cates's Dictionary of General Biography, with a Classified and Chronological Index, 1 thick vol. octavo, 1867, cloth, 26s
Baker's Albert N'Yanza, Great Basin of the Nile—Explorations, with maps, plates, &c., 2 vols., 20s, by post 22s
Three English Statesmen—Lectures on the Political History of England, by Goldwin Smith, 3s 6d, by post 4s
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects—Erasmus and Luther, Lives of the Saints, Homer, &c., &c., 15s, by post 16s 4d
Old London—Papers read in July, 1866, at the Congress of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain—The Tower, Westminster Abbey, &c., &c., 16s, by post 17s 3d
The Divine Comedy of Dante Alighieri, translated by H. W. Longfellow, 9s 6d, by post 10s 8d
Early Years of the Prince Consort, by Lieutenant-General the Honorable C. Grey, 18s, by post 19s 6d
Macaulay's England, cheap edition, 4 vols., 12mo, 20s, by post 22s 6d
Hammersmith Protestant Discussion between the Rev. John Cumming and D. French, new edition, with Index, cloth, red edges, 6s 6d, by post 7s 8d
From Matter to Spirit; Ten Years' Experience in Spirit Manifestations, by C. D., 11s, by post 12s 3d
Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, 12 vols. in 6, 12mo, cloth, 26s, by post 32s
Cassell's Popular Educator, 6 vols in 3, £1 15s
The Indigestions or Diseases of the Digestive Organs Functionally treated, by T. King Chambers, M.D., 14s, by post 15s
Hewitt's Treatment of Disease of Women, second edition enlarged, 30s, by post 32s
Churchill's Theory and Practice of Midwifery, 15s 6d, by post 17s
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A. Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-street.

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